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VIENNA.

Distinguished Guests—A Lack of Strangers—Latest Arrivals—A View of the Exposition.

From a Special Correspondent.

VIENNA, Saturday, May 24, 1873.

I went over to the Finance Ministry to pay my respects to his Majesty the King of the Belgians. Although it was an hour at least before the usual breakfast time of the Prince, the King was already at table, so I left my name and retired, passing on the stairs an Archduke, a feldzeug meister, and a general officer coming up to put the signatures on the sheet of foolscap already filled in by early visitors. The Colonel above named served as volunteer in Africa with the French, and was with the Legion in Mexico, so he has seen service and wants to see more, and without meaning him harm, I hope he will be disappointed. The Emperor paid his Majesty an early visit, (9 o'clock A. M.,) and the King had to return it, and also the call of many imperial Archdukes, and at 3:30 there was a gala dinner at the Hof, whereat his Majesty was entertained by the Kaiser, and in the evening he was present at a reception of Princess Hohenlohe. It is fortunate the Emperor is strong and keeps good hours, or he would find it impossible to receive a succession of guests to each of whom, as a new-comer, he must be gracious and attentive, and "the cry is still they come." The Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar and his son, who was an aspirant to the hand of an English princess now in high place, the Prince of Montenegro, and many more highnesses, "serene" or "royal," "*deuchlaucht*" or "*Königlicher Hoheit*" are in Vienna; but the multitude comes not yet, and it is they who pay.

A LACK OF VISITORS.

It is the millions, not the millionaires, who make an exhibition pay. You are aware of the alarm which has been created in Vienna by the revelation of the effect produced on the rest of the world by the folly of the Viennese, and of the efforts made to produce a reaction. Meetings to denounce the high prices and extortions of hotel-keepers and restaurateurs, the Ministerial measures to prevent or punish them, may do something; but I fear there has been much mischief done which cannot be remedied. If the notion of visiting a certain place is once driven out of a man's head, he seldom reverts to it, or alters plans once formed for the occupation of his leisure. Still there are tens of thousands of people who may be attracted here when the weather is fine, and cab-drivers and traders in accommodation of lodging and living abandon their ideas of making fortunes in a month, and regrating and forestalling in the market-places are punished by utter failure. The weather is still unpleasant and variable.

NEW ARRIVALS.

SUNDAY, May 25.—Heavy showers in the morning, occasional sunbursts as the day wore on, and a high wind which will soon raise the dust. There are indications that this week will see a considerable addition to the number of visitors. Beds are bespoken. Some of the hotels are pretty well filled, but the enterprising persons who hired lodgings in advance for the term, in order to *écorcher les voyageurs*, have not much to felicitate themselves upon as yet, as the voyagers do not come to be flayed. Looking over the list of new arrivals in the *Fremdenblatt*, I see about 260 names, of which five belong to Americans, twenty to Frenchmen, six to Englishmen, fifty-one to Hungarians, seventeen to Russians—the rest being nearly all Germans, with a few dwellers in Mesopotamia, and parts beyond the sea. There is an increase of almost 150 in yesterday's list, but there are no means of ascertaining how many depart, and it may be fairly inferred that not many Hungarians or Austrians remain in hotels here for any length of time. The Russians are beginning to come, and the Americans have increased, being eleven for the day. The catalogue of the United States Department has been sent over to London to be printed, and the copies will be ready for sale, it is promised, on June 5, at latest. It will be in three languages—German, French, and the mother tongue. The course which the Government will take in reference to the ex-commissioners does not now excite much interest, as people think they have divined what it will be already; but the *Neue Frese Presse* translates an article from the *American Register*, which is rather severe on the management or mismanagement of the American Department. Nothing can be very bad when those who are interested in it speak the truth about it.

THE EXPOSITION.

"And jesting Pilate asked 'What is truth?' And there were none that answered him; no! not one." If we were to stop the first man in the street here and ask him "what state the exhibition was in," he would be very likely to justify the satire of Bacon, written so many years ago, in his answer. Unless he were a Persian, a Turk or his subject Egyptian, a Chinese or man of Japan, a Vienna infacturer or meerschaum-pipe maker, he would not be able to say that his department was in a very complete state. *E pur si muove!* The exhibition moves onward. To a hardened cosmopolitan it is aggravating, however, to read the criticisms of the many-tongued brethren who record their impressions here. The Vienna writers, very naturally proud of a fine site, immense space, grand buildings, exceptional advantages, in the ostentation of so much skill in arts and manufactures, overlook some of the defects of the Ausstellung. One of these very drawbacks, indeed, is a subject of laudation—the prodigious extent of ground covered by the exhibition. It is all very well for the poet to write, "Let observation with extensive view, survey mankind from India to Peru," but the powers of ordinary men and women are limited. They cannot go over the world of matter in the Prater, even with the aid of "500 'roll-wagons,'" as easily as Mr. Pope's abstract quality. Time and space—physical strength—these are not sufficiently appreciated as obstacles to the more diligent study and research till you begin at 10, when the doors open, and crawl out at 6 to the sound of the horrid steam-horn, exhausted in mind and body, and painfully conscious that you have lost half a day at all events from the effects of mere animal prostration, in your chase after the useful, the novel, and the beautiful. The lively sketches of the Paris journalists would lead the reader to suppose that Paris, that one "pure, perfect chrysolite of taste," furnished all that is most worthy of notice, and that the Exhibition of 1867 was a standard to which all succeeding efforts may in vain try to reach. The Englishman refers to the first of the race of exhibitions in 1851 as the touchstone by which the value of all imitations is to be tested; and, in fact, there are as many varieties of opinion respecting the merits of such a display, as there are nations which have invited the world to "come and see!" But the fact is, that the arrangement of the whole of the Weltausstellung of 1873 is not so logical as that of Paris, nor is the effect of it *en bloc* inside so striking as that of London. The annexes and supernumerary buildings clustering around and along the main edifice destroy the impression of the whole frontage, and there are innumerable obstacles to any *coup d'œil* inside caused by the heterogeneous mass of cases of all sizes and shapes—reflectors, tailors' shows, sandwich-stands, eagles, organs, stearine statues, fountains, refreshment-bars, which have been allowed to interrupt the fine, bold sweep of the interior. There is no attempt at order or classification under the dome. Under the great extinguisher, (as under the celestial roof,) order should be Heaven's first law, but here all is chaos. The *belle idée* of Scott Russell is ruined by this concession to bad taste and the exigencies of exhibitors. Had the great fountain been left in its solitary grandeur, surrounded by flowers, and artificial gardens, shrubs, and exotics, with a garnishing of statues, and a few great "pieces" to flank it, there would have been a welcome void for the eye to rest upon—an oasis in the great wilderness of aisles, naves, transepts, corridors, and annexes crowded with fatiguing richness of objectives. It would have been a welcome repose to have gazed on the simple void of the vast rotunda on emerging from a nave which leads east and west for 3,000 feet. Without disrespect, too, I would take down the ugly crown on the summit of the lantern above the dome, and substitute an eagle, a cross, a crescent, or even a simple ball and spike; and when I had done so, no doubt there would be many ready to abuse each, and ask for a crown, or anything else that was not there.

AMERICA'S REPRESENTATION.

But let us come to details and deal with one result of repeated visits and examinations which cannot be new or unexpected however unpleasant it may be when it comes home to American readers and visitors. The feeling of United States citizens who come here will perhaps be best rendered in the words of a very worthy representative of the nation who, working energetically as he does to secure success, exclaimed to Mr. Jay, "I would give ten thousand dollars out of my own pocket if we had never sent anything here at all!" That, however, would appear to others rather an exaggerated sentiment and expression of mortification. No one who visits the United States departments will be induced to form an unfavorable view of the power and resources, the ingenuity, intelligence, and skill of the American nation, because this exhibition, some 5,000 miles away, is not full of their handiwork. But, considering what the United States might have shown, seeing that, after all, the appropriations of Congress amount to nearly seven times the sum voted by Great Britain, it is to be regretted that there is—what no one can now hesitate to admit as—a failure all but total in several sections—total in others, and modified in some, of the United States exhibits. There might be a small treatise written on "Why the United States did not come to the front at the Weltausstellung of 1873," but the most cogent reason would be perhaps that "the United States" did not think of the exhibition till it was too late, that it then acted in haste, and is now unable to make up for lost time, seeing that half the world nearly interposes its spread of sea and land between the American and his Austrian competitor. There were many things to divert attention—the Presidential election, home politics, the absorption of the leading men of enterprise, business, and capital in the every-day concerns of American life, and the concentration of energy demanded by the contests of capital and enterprise in the great cities—from this Vienna Exhibition. And now the 15th June is at hand, Mr. Jay, who seems to have the cause much at heart, has telegraphed to urge the instant dispatch and transfer of all cases, but many of the best men have declined to act. You know what would have been done had a few leading merchants put themselves to the wheel, and what interesting contributions such men as Stewart, Tiffany, &c., could furnish. Now the fatal words "too late" must be spoken. There surely cannot be much in the cause assigned by some persons for the absence of many an American specialty—that the fear of piracy deterred exhibitors who could not feel sure of their patent rights.

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT.

This forenoon—I write on 23d May—I turned into the block surmounted by the Stars and Stripes, and ascended the staircase to the apartment which was indicated as the bureau for the American catalogue, but there was no one there to give any information on the matter at the time, and I had full leisure to look at two paintings, "The Lost Cause," by Mosler, which were no doubt sent for exhibition, but are now resting against the wall of this room. They treat the same subject—a dejected, travel-stained man, in a rude, tattered, dusty uniform, with rifle and accoutrements, standing in the foreground of a landscape. It may be somewhere in Virginia, but it would need some special knowledge of the American war to say what force he belonged to, or what cause he deplored the loss of, though I by no means deny the very considerable merit of Mr. Mosler's ill-fated contributions. Mr. Reck, a naturalized German, who is the architect, kindly showed me the plans and drawings of the exhibition spaces which have been assigned to the United States, and it is very evident that they will not be nearly filled. Leaving this, however, and passing by Mr. Jennings' sanitary office on the ground floor, I entered the wooden annexe, and had the satisfaction of seeing that the "Pork Packers' Association of Cincinnati" had boldly claimed the merit of the dreadful cartoon which represents the process on an enormous scale by which the pig becomes pork. There were also some sewing-machines in the course of erection, and I saw the names of Howe and Chas. Churchill over some cases nearly ready, and inspected a row of pumps, with the names of Douglas & Co. and Munk upon them. In the main gallery, adjoining, however, considerable progress has been made in emptying the cases which still occupy a fair share of the floor. There is a good show of cassimeres sent by the New-England Company, but there is no information given on one important point—the price—of these pretty goods. There is a most eccentric piece of workmanship—a kind of tangled dream in wood—which I studied for some time in vain, trying to make out its end and object, till my eye rested on a label which announced that it was "a piece of the scaffolding on which Wurtz, the keeper of Andersonville Prison, was hanged," on which I went away not exactly rejoicing, but relieved in my mind at the solution of the ligneous enigma. A handsome case of pens, pencils, &c., has been filled in since I was last here, by Leroy, New-York, and the private arms cases are in a forward state, but the United States contribution has not yet been placed *in situ*. In the next United States corridor there is a very interesting stand of the apparatus of education in New-York—books, instruments, desks, &c.—close to bales of cotton, but here again there is much to be done in the way of unpacking, and, in fact, this, like the departments of other nations, is not in a fit state for description, unless that which was given of primeval earth when it was "without form and void," packing cases being substituted for rudimentary matter.

ART AT THE PORTALS.

To ease my mind I went out and had a long look at the interesting allegory of the south portal, and at the external ornamentation generally, of which the following is an account, and may interest your artistic readers and give a hint to the gentlemen from Philadelphia, who have already received the counsel and advice of Mr. Owen. The plastic groups and decorations, and the reliefs generally, add much to the beauty of the building. Although not of stone or metal, but merely perishable and fragile images of gypsum and clay, they are works of art of a very remarkable character. The most eminent sculptors of Vienna have given their talents to them. They are authentic samples and perfect types of plastic art, and it would be a pity if they did not outlast the exposition. What was done in Berlin with the best statues exposed in Summer of 1871, on the entry of troops "*in via triumphalis*," should be done in Vienna with these fine monuments of one of the great victories of peace. The gable of the portal of the rotunda overtops the fine group of Vincenz Piltz, representing Austria inviting the nations of the earth to join in this fête. Genius is clearly joined to her, and Justice and History stand by her side. In the pillar niches of the portal are two colossal figures, in sitting posture—on the right Peace, on the left Prosperity, both modeled by Koch. The reliefs over these figures are by Deloye. Above the bas-reliefs are Donat's portrait medallions of the Emperor and Empress, with cipher, also repeated on all the other portals. In the gussets over the great archportal is a large winged genius, votive tablets sounding trombones of glory, the work of Pönninger. In the great triumphal arch, before the glass picture of Geiling, are Austria and Hungary, by Dr. Helmer. The west and east portal crown similar middle groups. The Atlas, with the world on his shoulders, surrounded by the four elements offering their products, is by Melnitzky. In the niches of the east portal, opposite the hall of arts, are Art and Science, by Castel, the bas-reliefs above representing Activity, Art, and Science, from Mitterlechner. In the niches on the west portal are Commerce and Industry, modeled by Schmidtgruber. The bas-reliefs over the same are from Rippel. Upon the gable of the portal, which is turned to the hall of machinery, is a large group by Melnitzky. The centre figure of the same is Commerce, a female figure, with staff of Mercury and with a book; on the left the Telegraph, a female figure, with lightning and wing wheels; on the right is Navigation. In the niches of both sides of the portals are statues by Preleuthner, representing Mining and Agriculture. The bas-reliefs on the portal were done by Prof. Tassara. The jury pavilion is adorned in niches—beside the entry—by figures modeled by Weyer—Work and its Reward, the first a powerful youth carrying a hammer; the latter a female presenting a garland. The hall of machinery is not left without ornament. Before the east and west portals, on both of the smaller sides, are two colossal figures; the four elements being represented by the divinities Zeus, Neptune, Pluto, and Eolus, these works by Silbernagel. Upon each of the four portals of the hall of arts are seen the same group, namely, the league of the three plastic arts—Architecture, Painting, and Sculpture. These groups are from Penk, chalked and carried out.

THE ENGLISH AND THE AMERICAN SHOW.

The pavillions des amateurs are decorated with artificial emblems which refer to the original purpose of these buildings, and bear the Northern Old Art, the Southern, the Small Arts and Trade; in fact, the finish of the outside is a censure on the inside. But, after all, the case is often made before the object which is to be placed in it has been completed. There is one contrast between the British and the American exhibitions. It would not be any wonder if, with the accumulated experience in such matters possessed by Mr. Owen and his staff, the comparative proximity of Great Britain to the Continental railway system, and its concentration of many products in a small space in relation to the Union, there was a marked difference between the two; but the strange part of the matter is that whereas Congress has made the liberal appropriation of $200,000, and has little to show for it, the English Government refuse stiffly to go beyond the vote of £6,000 for a very creditable exposition, and Sir A. Rothschild has paid £3,000 out of his own pocket, Sir R. Wallace £3,500, and the other Royal Commissioners have all been mulcted more or less to keep the staff going. Politically this is a great mistake, as the Liberal manufacturers are incensed against the Government and will not spare it. It was some satisfaction to take another turn at the American Agricultural Department, and there to recognize the energy, enterprise, and creative industry, of which signs are lacking elsewhere. Nothing of the kind can exceed the lightness and finish of the mowers and reapers, *quicunque nomine gaudeant*, which are laid on trim carpets as if to show the natural carpet they will leave behind in the fields from which they lift the golden harvest. Nor will they lack a harvest of gold here. One gentleman in attendance on an elaborate preparation of teeth and arms and wheels, told me his firm had sold 3,000 of them since they were introduced to Europe in 1870, and as the price is from $450, and there is a fair profit, that firm has no reason to be dissatisfied. The machinery was not at work. There are water difficulties to be overcome. Is it not strange that, with one of the mightiest rivers in Europe at their gates—nay, with a branch rushing through their city—the Viennese should be so badly off for water that it is a luxury to be paid for? I am charged fifty cents for my bath every morning. The water for horses in the stables is charged, and the sewage arrangements are so deplorable that the mortality per 1,000 in Vienna is higher than that of any city in Europe and nearly double that of London, which stands at the head of the list for health. The King of the Belgians arrived this evening, and was received with great ceremony at the station, from which he and his suite were driven to the quarter occupied by the English Princes during their protracted stay here.

American at the Exposition—Letter from Hon. Jackson S. Schultz.

The following extract from a letter from Hon. Jackson S. Schultz will serve to explain some of the reasons for the backward condition of affairs in the American department of the Exposition:

"By some of the European and all of the American Press the American department at the Vienna Exposition is represented as in much disorder. Without attempting to defend the Commissioners from censure, if the facts shall ultimately seem to warrant it, I do wish to say, with reference to the machine department, (and this department is the one most complained of,) that we have been ready to put up our machines for more than two weeks, and have all this time been waiting for the erection of a stack—the connection of the boilers with the engines—and the placement of the main driving-shaft and pullies. All of these are to be put up by the Austrian Government. Within forty-eight hours after these shall be completed, I venture the opinion that all of our shoe and other machinery will be in running order. Under these circumstances it seems unjust to censure those having in charge the American department for delays. Being on the spot, and knowing fully the situation, I venture the opinion that the whole American department will be in order, all the goods on exhibition and properly catalogued before any other nation, England not excepted. Of course our department is much more limited than many others, but such as it is, it will be exposed to view and fully completed within ten days from this date, or certainly by the 15th of June, and this I feel confident cannot be said of any other nation. The Austrian Government should have taken one year more to prepare for this exposition. Not only are the grounds not finished, but all those facilities which they had promised are incomplete. The English have pushed their steam-work forward by the employment of large gangs of workmen brought from home, and quite independent of the Austrians; but other nationalities that have depended upon Austrian mechanics are behind, and should in no way be held responsible for the delays that have occurred. The shoe machinery, when in full operation, will attract much attention. Many people from a distance are here waiting the results promised. There seems to be no doubt that the enterprising gentlemen now here having it in charge will meet with all the success they have contemplated.

The Nashville Epidemic.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 10.—The excitement about the cholera is abating. The weather has turned unusually cold, and, contrary to the expectations of physicians, the prevailing sickness shows fewer and lighter cases. Very few, if any, of the cases have proved fatal in the past few days where medical aid was promptly summoned.

QUAKER CITY RINGS.

How Philadelphia is Governed—Origin of the Rings, and How They Control the City.

From a Special Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 7, 1873.

That there is a ring, or a series of rings, which completely control the Municipal Government of Philadelphia, is a fact conceded by the Republican Press, magnified by the Democratic, deplored by the citizens, and not denied by the very men who compose these combinations. Their existence is a fact as distinctly recognized as the existence of small-pox or dirty streets. Public opinion is only divided on the extent of their operations and the proper division of responsibility among the parties composing them. If we look for intelligence to the newspapers of the city, we find but little reliable and less definite information in regard to the matter. The Press is muzzled pretty effectually by the double motives of fear and self-interest. A severe and stringent law of libel, approximating in its character to the old English statutes on this subject, which barred the defendant from pleading the truth of the statement in defense, makes all journals, whatever be their politics or character, exceedingly circumspect in what they say of the men who notoriously abuse their official trusts, but who are equally well known to possess the largest control of the machinery of the law. Hence it follows that one finds a discreet silence where candid statement might be looked for; and guarded, generalized charges made, with complete suppression of names, where one would expect a full exposure and indignant denunciation of the guilty parties. On the side of self-interest, there is the city advertising to be had; and among the many journals of this city the number which are not largely benefited by this official patronage might be counted on the fingers of one hand. The advertising is large and greatly profitable to those who get it, and the dispensers of it take care to keep not only their own party papers well supplied, but precisely as Tammany Democracy allied itself to the baser elements of Republicanism, they adopt the precaution of subsidizing such portion of the Democratic city Press as might possibly give them trouble. The condition of affairs in Philadelphia is in nearly all respects the same as New-York presented under Tammany rule, with this exception: In the latter City there was one gigantic combination with a recognized head in Tweed, in Philadelphia there are a number of rings, each having its individual leader, but not known to acknowledge the authority of any one man. That these men call themselves Republicans, as the Tammany leaders called themselves Democrats, is of little moment. Public plunderers always are found in the ruling party. In New-York they were Democrats, because that is a Democratic City; they are Republicans in Philadelphia, as that party is here heavily in the majority.

THE ORIGIN OF THE RINGS.

From such information as is attainable, the corrupt combinations which rule the City would appear to have had their origin primarily in the organization of a "whisky ring," ten years ago. It will be recollected that at a time when the tax on whisky was $2 a gallon, Philadelphia manufacturers flooded the market with whisky at eighty-five cents a gallon; and that, too, sent out in iron-hooped barrels. The fact alone is sufficient to demonstrate how widespread and how powerful must have been the combination which could so glaringly and so successfully defraud the Government. It is proved beyond dispute that the whisky ring, under the inducements which the enormous profits of success in it held out, rapidly gathered to itself a powerful clique of supporters among the City officials. The control exercised by them over all the ordinary channels of municipal administration was bent to the one purpose of protecting and aiding the illicit distillation of liquor. One fruit of this was an amendment to the Jury law of 1867, which provided that instead of a majority of all the judges of the courts being necessary when the names of grand and petit jurors were drawn from the wheel, the presence of only one judge and the Sheriff, or his deputy, should be sufficient. It is sometimes a matter of dispute whether this change really aids fraud or not; but the surest test of the system is its results, and by these it stands condemned. With the shooting of the Government detective, Brooks, by hired assassins, the conspiracy culminated. When the men who did it were brought to trial the present District Attorney, Mann, defended them. With that affair, and the reduction of the tax to fifty cents a gallon, the whisky ring broke up. This was in 1869. When it thus became no longer profitable to cheat the Government, the organization appears to have been re-formed for the purpose of preying on the City. The leaders had their instruments ready to hand. They had committees to "see" troublesome people, and "plug-uglies," "roosters," and other euphoniously-named committees to deal more rudely with the intractables. The energies of these men were simply turned into the channels of "repeating," ballot-box stuffing, canvassing, and the duties of election judges.

THE RINGS TAKE CONTROL OF THE CITY.

To maintain control of the City Government it was necessary to have control of the ballot-box. On a fair vote it was estimated that Philadelphia will give from 10,000 to 15,000 Republican majority; but as a fair vote is fatal to rings the men composing them saw their only chance of success was to manufacture such a vote as would insure the success of any ticket they chose to make up. The step they took to do this exceeds for clumsy, unblushing effrontery anything that Tammany ever did. They passed through the Pennsylvania Legislature, in 1867, (it is scarcely necessary to observe that Philadelphia politicians control the Legislature) a special election law, applicable only to this city, which called into existence, for the first time, a Board of Aldermen, and gave to them *the appointment of all election officers*. The general law of the State provides that election officials shall be elected by the people on the minority representation system. To understand the full effect of the special law it is necessary to consider the material of which the aldermanic board is composed. The term "alderman" is likely to mislead any one unacquainted with the municipal system of this city into the idea that the title indicates an official possessing municipal legislative functions. Such is not the case. The Boards of Select and Common Councils occupy the same relation to the City of Philadelphia as the Boards of Aldermen do to the City of New-York. The Aldermen (there is one elected in each of the twenty-nine wards of the city) are simply justices of the peace, paid by such fees as they may get, having no legislative functions, and until the act referred to was passed, having no collective organization. This Registry, or Election act, of 1869, organized them into a board for a specific purpose and object, and so palpably in the interests of misrule and corruption, that the only wonder is that the bill should have ever been allowed to pass. The Aldermen, whatever party names they may call themselves by, are, with scarcely an exception, the lowest and most corrupt of ward politicians. There is no inducement for them to run for the office, except for the illegal gains to be made out of it; for the legal fees are too small, and there are too many to divide the business, to make the justiceship worth having if only these were to be taken. They, however, seem to do a thriving business, and in the vicinity of "State-house Row" one sees signs over doors inscribed "Alderman's office," with a "Private office" in the rear, where one may get $5 or $10 worth of justice on sight and without troublesome publicity. As for the men hanging about these justice shops, they are so singularly like, in manner and feature, the low-grade Tammany politician, one might easily imagine that the embarrassments of the firm of Tweed & Co. had caused a large importation of its employes to these establishments. Of such material, then, is the board composed, which has the appointment of all the election officers in the City and County of Philadelphia. Now, it will readily be seen that the ring men who have control of the city have a grasp on this board which renders it powerless to oppose them, even were it disposed to do so, which is not likely. If, by chance, there should be one or two honest men in it, they are lost in the crowd; and if others, not of that stamp, should presume to make trouble about appointing the men they were ordered to appoint, an indictment for malfeasance in office would soon dispose of them. Such a disposition was really made of one Alderman who had proved troublesome, a few weeks ago. As to the tribe of repeaters, ward-leaders, plug-uglies, and "roosters," generally, as they are termed, District Attorney Mann, whose long experience well qualifies him for the task, keeps them in order in the regular way. New-York and Philadelphia politicians are equally well acquainted with the useful device of pigeon-holing indictments. Thus, with the machinery of an election well under the control of the ring, the employment of it at the proper time is easy. Moderate estimates of the fraudulent vote at the command of the Ring, put it at from 15,000 to 20,000.

HOW THE ELECTION IS CONDUCTED.

The first step is made by the official canvassers, (appointed by the Aldermen,) whose duty it is to make up the list of voters in each election district of the city, and when made up report them to the proper authorities. There are about 400 such districts, and the canvassers in making their lists, by adding ten fictitious names to each district, and dropping from it the names of ten bona-fide voters, make a difference of twenty votes on each district, or 8,000 on the whole city. The way is thus prepared for the repeaters, who vote on the fictitious names and for absentees; and the omission of the good names excludes so many opposition or uncertain votes. The next step is the counting in each election district. If the returns are not found to be what is needed, the officers count a bundle of seven or eight of the right tickets as one of ten; and bundles of eleven or twelve of the opposition as the same number, or substitute the regular tickets for the opposition. All old Tammany tricks, as will be noted. The day after election the election judges (also appointed by the Aldermen) assemble in ward meeting, and the district returns are consolidated into ward returns. This is the third step. The transaction is a comparatively private affair, and if alterations in the figures are still necessary they are made with little ceremony. There are returns now on the records of the Court of Common Pleas which were made from the October election in which the erasures and alterations, done in the clumsiest and plainest style, change the vote to the extent of over 3,000. There is, however, a fourth stage, when two days after election the judges meet in city and county board to make up and compare their returns. Here the final arrangements are made, and the figures finally put into such shape as shall be satisfactory to the ruling powers. It will be seen from this what chance there is for a fair return, and how a "reform movement," intended to sweep these rings out of office, is likely to fare, especially as they have sway at Harrisburg as powerful as in Philadelphia.

C. M.

WEST POINT.

Arrival of the President—Progress of the Examinations—Battalion Drill and Pyrotechnics.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WEST POINT, Tuesday, June 10, 1873.

The most noteworthy event of the day has been the arrival of President Grant, whose coming has been looked for with much interest by the military gentlemen here, because, perhaps, of the near approach of the Alumni dinner, which he comes to attend; by the young ladies and the cadets, because Thursday night, when the ball in honor of the graduates is to take place, will not have to be waited for much longer; and by guests and residents generally, because it is rather pleasant to see the Chief Magistrate of the nation, with his official robes laid aside, living as quietly as the rest of us do, and annoyed just as much by the heat. His Excellency was expected to arrive at 6 this afternoon by the Government steam-boat, the Henry Smith, from New-York, and everything was got in readiness to greet him with a salute of nineteen guns from Battery Knox, but the little steamer did not make its appearance until some time after. Shortly before 7 o'clock the boat drew near the dock, and the guns boomed forth the welcome. Gen. Ruger and Col. Hall were in waiting to receive the President, and by them he was quietly escorted to the West Point Hotel. Accompanying the President were Mrs. Grant, Miss Nellie Grant, Gen. Ingalls, Gen. O. E. Babcock, Miss Cooke, Miss Borie, and Mr. Sharpe, a nephew of the President's. President Grant, fatigued with the day's journey, will probably spend the evening quietly at his hotel. The examination of the graduating class in ordnance and gunnery was finished this morning, and ethics and law were then taken up by the Academic Board. These being subjects upon which the Board of Visitors were more at home than purely military science, these civilians were present in force. During the examination of one lad in military law, Judge Thayer, President of the Visitors, asked him to explain the Habeas Corpus law. This he did, but seemed a little at a loss when asked whether a military officer should or should not obey a writ of habeus corpus served upon him by a civil judge, or whether the civil law was higher than the military. The examiners seemed a little surprised, and the Superintendent was understood to explain that this matter was not exactly within the line of study of the students. The examination of the cadets upon law and ethics will be finished to-morrow, and then, after they have been questioned as to their knowledge of cavalry tactics, the ordeal for them will be over, and their brethren of the lower classes will take their turn. As I have heretofore explained, the second, third, and fourth classes will be examined at the same time, the Academic Board dividing itself into two committees for the purpose.

There was a battalion drill on the plain, this afternoon, by the cadets, and a display of pyrotechnics is expected to take place this evening, both being in the series of exercises given for the benefit of the Board of Visitors and the examiners. At the drill all the cadets turned out, under the command of Gen. Upton, Col. Hall, and Capt. Conrad, presenting their usual fine appearance. Beside the exercises in the school of the battalion, a large part of the drill consisted in loadings and firings by file, by company, by battalion, at will, &c., and was interesting. The pyrotechnics were manufactured by the members of the first class, who are instructed in the laboratory in the art of making rockets for signals, fire-balls, &c., and incidentally, of course, they learn how to make the more brilliant pieces, which it is the intention to exhibit this evening.

A dinner having been given to the younger officers of the post—those who are not connected with the Academy—last evening, by one of the members of the Board of Visitors, the recipients of the entertainment returned the compliment by a serenade to their host this evening. A string band furnished the music, which was enjoyed by all the guests of the West Point Hotel, at which the Visiting Board are stopping. This house, by the way, a not particularly commodious one, is now filled to its utmost, and Cozzens', a much larger establishment, is nearly full. At least an equal proportion, if not a majority, of the guests here are ladies, many of whom appear to have come for the purpose of attending the ball on Thursday evening. It will take place in the Mess Hall, which will be appropriately decorated for the occasion, and one of the rooms in the Academy Building will also be used for dancing the German. The attendance will probably be very large and fashionable.

The Alumni Association of the Military Academy, numbering about 200 members, will assemble at its usual annual meeting, at noon on Thursday, and after the transaction of business a banquet will take place at Cozzens'. Many army officers who are members of the organization are now here, and others are expected, Lieut. Gen. Sherman among them.

CAPT. JACK'S STORY.

His Interview with Gen. Davis—He Accuses the Klamath Chief of Instigating the War.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOYLE'S CAMP, TULE LAKE, PENINSULA, June 8, via YREKA, Cal., June 10.—Capt. Jack spoke as follows to-day when having his first interview with Gen. Davis. He tried to implicate Allen David, the Klamath Chief, and denies being present when Gen. Canby was killed:

I do not know how to open the subject about Allen David. I received a message last Winter in the lava beds by old Schonches and a sub-chief of his from Allen David as follows: "I don't want you to lower your gun and fight like a squaw, but you must fight like a man."

At first I thought this message was a lie, but it came so often I believed it. I was about to lay down my arms when I got the message.

Allen David told Schonches to tell me to fight it out; the whites were going to fight him, and he would soon let Jack know what he was going to do. Allen said: "Hold on to your gun."

I said: "I am going to get ammunition, and will join you in a few days. I am selling property to buy powder and lead."

Allen said: "Don't act like a woman; be a man. I will join you soon. I have lots of people, and I want to get guns first. Whatever offer the Commission may make, don't believe what they say. They are trying to fool you."

I was going to give up and surrender when I got those messages. I expected when I killed the Commissioners that Allen David would be with me next day or very soon. I had already given up my arms. I ate the food of the Government, and didn't want to do any more fighting after eating their grub.

When I got this message it made me act as though I acted for Allen David, and I expected him to join me soon.

Allen David caused me to leave the reservation. I had bad feelings toward the Klamaths. So many such messages came I believed them. I thought he meant it, and so I acted.

He and I were now good friends, but he urged me to this thing last Winter. I was going wherever they wanted me and wanted some quiet place, and not on the rocks.

Allen David was always pushing me up and the Klamath chiefs said the same. They talked as though Allen David was a big chief. He said that we must not think the Klamaths were women. They were not going to lay down their arms to whites. I had all the trouble and did all the fighting, and he did none. It looks as though they tried to get me into this scrape.

I want you to know why I commenced this war. Last Winter, on the Lost River, Applegate H. Brown came and said the big chief was coming to talk, and we must go on the reservation. Soldiers came and surrounded us before day, and held no talk or council. I did not expect that. I was asleep. I told them not to shoot when my boys got the guns. The soldiers shot the first gun. I did not. I thought they wanted to talk.

After the soldiers began to fire upon my people some of my boys fired back. I did not. I took my things, and ran as fast as I could to get away.

Old Schonches, on the reservation, said he had nothing to say himself, only he brought a message from Allen David.

As to Gen. Canby's things that he had on, he said:

"I can't say anything about it. I went away. The boys who killed Gen. Canby got the things. I was there, but went off as soon as I found I could not stop them."

Jack being interrogated, said further:

"Bogus Charley and Shack Nasty Jim called Gen. Canby. Allen David advised them to kill Gen. Canby, so he did it. I am telling the truth. I did not kill him. I had it done, but did not do it." He says in conclusion: "I don't lie. Bring the men that saw me do this thing. I want to face them. If I had my chains off I would tell all the men who did these things."

Schonches said he did shoot at Meacham, but all the Modocs knew he was a poor shot, and couldn't hit anything.

Jack's answers are, of course, a tissue of lies, but many of the Indians agree that old Schonches, from the reservation, was a messenger, and took the money given him by Capt. Jack; and they charge Allen David, the Klamath chief, with urging them to make war and kill Canby.

S. A. C.

A Commission to Try the Prisoners at Once.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—Gen. Scofield telegraphs Gen. Davis at Boyle's Camp to appoint a commission on the spot for the trial of the Modoc prisoners.

Tom, a Piute Indian prisoner, having attacked the guard at Fort Alcatraz, the latter fired upon and killed him, putting six bullets in his body.

The Oregon papers denounce the massacre of the Modoc prisoners in unmeasured terms.

Adjournment of the New Jerusalem Convention—Election of Officers.

CINCINNATI, June 10.—At the General Convention of the New Jerusalem Church, this morning, a resolution was adopted requesting the trustees of the Rotch Fund to co-operate with the Publication Board in the completion of the new edition of Swedenborg's works.

The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, Rev. Thomas Worcester, D. D., of Boston; Vice President, J. Young Scammon, of Chicago; Secretaries, Rev. Willard H. Hinckley, of New-Orleans, and Francis A. Dawson; Treasurer, Nathan Hobart, of New-York; Executive Committee, L. C. Jengerich, Harvey Lightner, Oliver Gerrish, Sampson Reed, David L. Webster, David McCandless, Julien Shoemaker, Benjamin F. Glenn, M. G. Williams, Jacob L. Wayne, C. H. Medary, Lyman S. Burnham, G. Woolworth Colton, Adolph Ahrens, Glendye Barke, George W. Chase, C. E. Prentiss, William R. Marshall, Fred. W. Tuerk. Committee on Ecclesiastical Affairs, Rev. Samuel F. Dike, J. R. Hibbard, Chauncey Giles, Joseph Pettee, Edward Craig Mitchell, Wm. H. Benade, Frank Sewall, Jabez Fox, John Goddard, James Reed, Geo. Field, James P. Stewart. Revs. Wm. B. Hayden, W. H. Hinkley, and James P. Stewart were appointed to co-operate with the Superintendent of Missions, and authorized to receive subscriptions.

Committees on Foreign Correspondence, on the Publication of Swedenborg's Manuscripts, and on Journals were appointed. The convention then adjourned sine die. The place of meeting next year will be announced hereafter by the Executive Committee.

FIRE-DAMP.

Explosion in Henry Clay Colliery, Shamokin, Penn.—Between Thirty and Forty Men in the Mine.

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 10.—There is a rumor of a disaster in a coal mine near Shamokin, Penn., by which twenty or thirty persons were killed. Inquiries have been made by telegraph and further news is momentarily expected.

SECOND DISPATCH.

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 10.—An explosion of fire-damp occurred at the Henry Clay Colliery, near Shamokin, Penn., this afternoon. Shortly after the explosion eleven persons were taken out of the mine, eight of them dead, John Hays, the inside foreman, being one of the latter. There were from fifteen to twenty-five persons still in the mine at the last accounts, but energetic efforts were being made to get them out.

THIRD DISPATCH.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., June 10.—This afternoon an explosion occurred in Henry Clay colliery, operated by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, near this place. The colliery had not been inspected for some time, but was always considered safe. It has the capacity for mining 8,000 tons of coal per month, and sixty-five men are employed in it. Conrad Drumheiser, the inside boss, went into an old working on the water level when the explosion immediately followed, caused it is thought, by fire-damp being fired, which communicated with the airways from the water level into the slope below where the men worked. Miners in this section of the coal region, not being accustomed to black damp, thought it was blasting powder that had been set on fire. They remained in the slope until almost overcome with black damp, and then starting to come up met the body of the after-damp, and fell senseless and smothering. The stronger men managed to get out, however, and gave the alarm to guide the others who followed, but on reaching the top of the slope they fell back, being completely overcome.

John Hays, outside boss, on hearing the alarm immediately went to their rescue. After proceeding about 300 yards he fell, face downward, into a pool of water, and was drowned. Enoch Magenski was found drowned by his side. Eight men were brought out dead. There was no caving in of the mine, as at first supposed, and there was no fault in the ventilation. The accident resulted from old gas exploding in a disused working. Up to 10 P. M. ten dead bodies have been taken out. Many of the men from the surrounding mines came to render assistance. The excitement is intense. Wives and children rushing to the scene of the disaster, and finding their husbands and brothers either dead or gasping for breath, while others were eagerly watching the arrivals of friends on the slope wagons from below. There were fifty men in the slope at the time of the explosion, thirty-five of whom are known to have escaped, and will recover.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A. Buchanan & Co.'s coal elevator, corner of Smith and Water streets, Cincinnati, was totally destroyed by fire last night. The loss is about $20,000, and the insurance $10,000, in Cincinnati companies. The fire is believed to have been caused by an incendiary.

It has been definitely ascertained that 925 barrels of coal-oil were burned in Cincinnati on Sunday. It is now believed that the place was fired by two unknown confederates of a man convicted about a month ago and sent to the work-house for stealing coal-oil from that place.

Yesterday morning a fire broke out in the attic picker-rooms in the mill of the Lowell Corporation, Lowell, Mass. It was first discovered in the bin, in the rear of the picker, and the oily materials in the room contributed to the rapid spread of the flames. The mill is 200 feet long, five stories high, and is provided with water-pipe perforated for sprinklers in each story and attic. The water was immediately let in and quickly checked the fire. The mill was completely deluged by water, and the damage to the machinery in the carding and spinning departments is quite large. The damage by fire is slight. Mr. Ross, who was employed in the picker-room, was badly burned.

The following are the principal losses by the fire in Newburg, N. Y., on Monday night: Wm. O. Mailler & Co.'s storehouse, barge Newburgh, and several buildings adjoining the storehouse, estimated total damage, $125,000, mostly insured; James W. Taylor's storehouse, loss, $15,000 to $20,000, insured for $11,000; Robert A. Forsyth's storehouse, damaged $9,000, partially insured; the Quassaick Woolen Mill Company loss, in blankets stored with Mailler & Co., and on the barge Newburgh, $6,000, insured for $3,000; Daniel S. Waring, coal yard, loss about $5,000, insurance, $1,000; Andrew Little, carpenter-shop, loss, $2,000, insurance, $1,000. On the barge there was a large amount of property shipped for New-York, including 500 bales of hay, 250 firkins of Butter, two valuable horses, one the property of Rear Admiral Augustus L. Case, a large number of slaughtered animals for the New-York markets, and a great variety of other property, the whole estimated to be worth from $15,000 to $20,000. The losses in addition to the above are divided among a large number of owners, and aggregate $15,000. By the fall of the cornice of one of the burning buildings this morning two men named William C. Goodrich and Daniel McMillen were injured. They fell a distance of forty feet. The former was hurt in the back, and the latter had his right knee-cap shattered and head cut, but may recover, though he will probably lose his leg. The fire is supposed to have been started by the carelessness of some boys in handling matches. The steamer Eagle had a narrow escape from burning, the barge Newburgh drifting past within a few feet of the steam-boat. The barge Minisink will take the place of the Newburgh on the New-York and Newburgh line.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, June 11—1 A. M.—The lowest barometer on Monday night over Lake Michigan has moved eastward to northern New-York, preceded by fresh and occasional brisk southerly to easterly winds, cloudy weather and rain areas from Tennessee to the Middle States and lower lakes, and now followed by fresh and occasionally brisk northerly to westerly winds and clear or clearing weather from Missouri to the upper lakes and Minnesota; the winds have shifted to light and fresh southerly over New-England, with increasing cloudiness, clear or partly cloudy weather, and light to fresh southerly and easterly winds have continued over the South Atlantic States; cloudy weather rain areas, and light to fresh easterly and southerly winds over the Gulf States.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, cloudy weather and rain areas, winds veering to westerly and northerly during the afternoon and night, with clearing weather; for the Middle States and lower lakes, light and fresh westerly to northerly winds and clear or clearing weather; from the Ohio Valley and Missouri to the upper lakes and Minnesota, light to fresh northerly and westerly winds, and very generally clear weather; for the South Atlantic States, light to fresh southerly and westerly winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather; for Kentucky, Tennessee, and the Gulf States East of the Mississippi; cloudy weather and rain areas will probably continue during the day. Midnight telegraphic reports from Florida, the Western Gulf States, Michigan, Dakota, and the Rocky Mountains are generally missing.

Railroad Thieves on the Fitchburg Railroad—Officials Arrested.

BOSTON, June 10.—Plundering to a large extent has been going on for some time from the 7:45 P. M. train from Boston, on the Fitchburg Railroad, which has induced the company to employ detectives. The result is the arrest of Conductor Edward Prindle, Engineer George Smith, Fireman Napoleon Blood, and ex-Conductors Fred. Hildreth and Frank Hanscomb. Other parties are suspected and will be arrested. Prindle and Hildreth have pleaded guilty in court, at Groton, and the former has been sentenced to one year in the House of Correction. The sentence of Hildreth has been reserved. A large amount of stolen property has been recovered.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Communication from Mayor Havemeyer to the Heads of Departments of the City Government.

Yesterday Mayor Havemeyer transmitted a communication, of which the following is a copy, to the heads of departments and the officers of the bureaus of the City Government:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, MAYOR'S OFFICE, June 10, 1873.

To the Heads of Departments and the Officers of the Bureaus of the Government of the City of New-York:

It is now almost two years since the public indignation caused by the discovery of the frauds of the Tammany Ring compelled it to loosen its grip upon the public purse and offices, and from that time to this the work of the emancipation of the people from the misrule that then prevailed has steadily progressed.

At the meeting of citizens, held Sept. 4, 1871, I took occasion to say that it was "not convened in the interest of the Republican or Democratic Party, nor in the interest of any religious sect or creed, nor in the interests of the rich or poor, but in the interests of every honest man in this community—if the term honesty has still any significance—be he Democrat or Republican, Catholic or Protestant, rich or poor, who is in favor of an efficient and economical administration of our City Government." Those words, which were true of that meeting, are now true of the City Government, in so far as the Legislature of the State permitted the Executive and Legislative Departments of the City to reorganize the same, notwithstanding the senseless clamors of the insane coterie which represents the corrupt elements of the Republican Party. It is, of course, to be regretted that a new organic law for the City was not framed upon a better model than the charter of 1870; that greater safeguards were not incorporated against fraud in the future by making the Executive Departments more dependent upon a central authority, and that it was in part made subservient to the ambition of certain officeholders for place and power. Enough has, at all events, been accomplished in this direction to have enabled me, with the assistance of the Board of Aldermen, to immediately and mediately place you in the positions which you hold, and thus to make me, in a great measure, responsible to the people for the proper working, economical administration, and full accord with the spirit of reform which permeates the community, of such of the City's executive departments, the *personnel* of which I have assisted in selecting. It is because of this responsibility to a community so fully impressed with a desire for reform, and so energetic in its efforts to attain it, that I now address you.

Sec. 27 of the charter provides that "the said department shall, once in three months, and at such other times as the Mayor may direct, make to him, in such form and under such rules as he may prescribe, reports of the operations and actions of the same and each of them, which reports shall be published in the *City Record*. The said department shall always, when required by the Mayor, furnish to him such information as he may demand, within such reasonable times as he may direct." The people have a right to expect from you a strict compliance with this wholesome provision, as constant publicity is one of the most certain methods, under our form of government, of securing efficient and faithful administration of its affairs.

You will fall short, however, of the just demands of our tax-ridden people if you administer the trusts which have been reposed in you in a manner simply to free yourselves from the charge of maladministration or, if you fail to institute the most rigid inquiries into the administration of every detail of your respective departments, and remove therefrom every vestige of the corruption which until recently ate into every part of our body politic.

We all know but too well that the system which made Tammany synonymous with fraud affected not only the heads of departments, but was imitated by their clerks and subordinates to a very considerable extent. To cure this evil requires the exercise of much administrative ability on your part, and the people have a right to expect at your hands a vigorous extermination of this particular evil, to the exclusion of all private interests.

As this work requires complete devotion of time to the public service, my selections for office were, in part, determined by the confidence that the men who were chosen had the necessary leisure for the reorganization, in the interest of reform, of their respective departments.

The departments must be more economically administered. It is idle to urge that greater economy would endanger their efficiency; quite the contrary. By regulating compensation so that those who perform the labor shall be paid proportionately to their burden and responsibility, cutting off all sinecurists and supernumeraries, watching carefully the purchase of supplies, so that no commissions, gifts, percentages or allowances are added to the cost price for the private advantage of the official who makes the purchase; constant watchfulness that drones can neither creep in nor be developed; the cutting down of excessive salaries in offices not requiring technical skill;—by these, and all of these, reforms we may reduce expenditure and taxation, and, nevertheless, increase the effectiveness of the departments.

In making removals and appointments, it cannot be too often repeated that you should not be governed by political considerations; for, to the extent that such considerations prevail, they will tend to exclude those criterions which should properly enter into the removals from and selections for office, *i. e.*, the efficiency, honesty and capacity of the applicant, or the absence of these qualifications on the part of the incumbent.

The public property under your charge must be protected from waste, and new enterprises and improvements undertaken, with the fact constantly before our eyes that we are overburdened with taxation as the result of former extravagance, and that retrenchment, instead of expansion, should be our aim. I by no means desire to be understood as opposed to such improvements as are manifestly required by the growth of our City and the extension of its commerce; but when we reflect that for the benefit of real estate speculators much of its suburban growth has, in times past, been over-stimulated at the expense of the older parts of the City, and that the exactions from which the commerce that comes to our port has suffered have been so grievous that a considerable part of it has been diverted to sister cities, we should advance with great caution in a line of policy which may increase the burdens of our tax-payers, while it diminishes their ability to bear them, by the driving away of the trade upon which they depend for financial advancement and success.

Our charitable institutions, a constant and just source of pride, should be liberally maintained for the benefit of the poor, the needy, and the sick; but some intelligent system should be inaugurated to diminish, through their instrumentality, the pauperism which they too often develop and extend. The infamous abuse of using these institutions for the manufacture of political votes should be utterly abolished.

Great energy should at once be put forth to improve the sanitary condition of our City, to cleanse its streets, and to purify its physical atmosphere. Our people have a right to expect that the very liberal allowance made by them for such purposes shall yield very much greater results than we have hitherto had.

The criminal administration of our City must be totally reformed. It is scarcely too much to say that the police justices were the keystone to the corrupt political structure which preceded our government, and in that particular the people expect a radical and permanent change. Escape through political influence from punishment of habitual criminals is to be a thing of the past, and prompt arrests, followed by the speedy adjudication of persons charged with crime, must become the rule for many years to come, if not forever.

I have taken the responsibility to nominate you, and to recommend your confirmation at the hands of the Board of Aldermen, for the offices you now hold, in the firmest conviction of your honesty, efficiency and zeal in the cause of reform. Upon us will depend in a measure the future welfare of our great City. With us will rest the question whether the great efforts, that have been so nobly made by our citizens, shall be productive of the hoped-for results, and whether the problem of emancipating municipal affairs from party politics shall be realized, or surrendered as hopeless of solution. Let us earnestly strive to meet the rightful expectations of the people, and aid them in accomplishing results so fruitful of benefits to our fellow-citizens, and those that are to come after us. The promised land is to be arrived at only through reform. We have not yet reached it. With more or less success we are struggling toward it. Let us hope that no danger will come unto the hosts we represent through some pretended Moses raising his wand while we are on our way, and before we have safely passed through the Red Sea. W. F. HAVEMEYER.

A Strange Case of Mistaken Identity.

On Monday afternoon Detectives Farley and Simington, of the Central Office, arrested a young man named Eugene Albert Perry, whom they supposed was a convicted felon of the same name, who, with three other convicts had, on the 14th of March last, escaped from the State Prison at Auburn, N. Y., after killing Elijah S. Fields, one of the keepers. The escaped convict was known to have certain tattoo marks on his right arm and hand, and marks almost similar in description were found on the person of the prisoner. The authorities at Auburn were notified, and yesterday morning C. V. Hoskins, Under Sheriff of Cayuga County, to whom the escaped convict was well known, arrived at Police Head-quarters, and on being shown the prisoner at once stated that he was not the man. It is a very singular fact that both the prisoner and the escaped convict have their initials, E. A. P., tattooed in India ink on their right arms, and a star between the thumb and fore-finger of the right hand. Sheriff Haskins states, however, that the letters and the star on the prisoner's arm and hand are much smaller than those on the body of the escaped convict. Perry was taken before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs Police Court, and discharged. Perry, the convict, is a native of Syracuse, and was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment for burglary and a number of larcenies.

PROFESSIONAL CRIMINALS.

The Constitutionality of the Recent Act Sustained.

In the case of William Warner, convicted under the "Professional Criminals act," Judge Davis, of the Supreme Court, while discharging the prisoner on the ground that the evidence in his case was insufficient to bring him under the provisions of the act, holds the act to be constitutional and valid. As the opinion is rendered after consultation with the other Judges of the Court, it may be taken as the interpretation given to the act by the General Term of this district, and as such will prove of interest to the entire community—those whom it was framed to protect as well as those intended to be punished. The opinion is in full as follows:

JUDGE DAVIS' OPINION.

The first question raised is as to the constitutionality of the act. It is insisted that the act in question is in violation of that provision of article 1 of the Constitution which declares that "trial by jury, in all cases in which it has heretofore been used, shall remain inviolate forever." A careful examination of the act will show that its sole object is to place certain definitely-described persons, when found frequenting or attending certain designated places for unlawful purposes, in the class of "disorderly persons" and subject them to arrest, trial, and imprisonment by proceedings analogous to those long used against such persons. Both in England and in this State long prior to the earliest of our State Constitutions vagrants and disorderly persons as defined by statute were made subject to summary trials, without jury and frequently from time to time in both countries, additions have been made by statute to the classes known as disorderly persons, with provisions subjecting them to arrest and trial in the same form. References to the ancient statutes of England on this subject may be found collected in Burns' Justice, under the title "vagrants," and the more modern laws are contained in British Statutes at Large, and in 2 Chitty's Statutes, 145, under the head of "Criminal Law," "Vagrancy." Prior to 1788, the administration of this branch of criminal justice in the colony of New-York was doubtless conducted under the English statutes. In February, 1788, the Legislature, as may be found in 2 Green, Laws, 52, while abrogating generally the statutes for apprehending and punishing "disorderly persons." That act continued in force until the adoption of the Revised Statutes, when it was enlarged by extensions to include gamblers, rope-dancers, common showmen, &c., and re-enacted with some modifications, not affecting the question now under consideration, (1 R. S. 638, Edmonds, ed. 591, 592, and 593, sections 1 and 10.) The late Chancellor Walworth, in Duffy *vs.* The People, 6 Hill, at page 79, speaking of the extensions made by the Revised Statutes, says: "I have no doubt as to the constitutionality of the law, although it extends to some offenses of the same nature and character which were not embraced in the act of February, 1788." By the seventh section of chapter 11 of the laws of 1833, the Legislature added one to the class of disorderly persons as defined by then existing statutes, and authorized a single magistrate to deal with him in a similar way as all others of his class had long been dealt with. The same ground of unconstitutionality was urged in a case arising under that act that is now presented. The Supreme Court held the act to be valid, and that the provisions of the Constitution above referred to had no application to such cases. (Duffy *vs.* The People, 1 Hill, 355.) The Court of Errors, on the same case being brought before them, although they reversed the judgment below on another question, seem to have adopted the opinion of Chancellor Walworth, in which he examined and affirmed the constitutionality of the act with great research and ability. (Duffy *vs.* People, 6 Hill, 75.) The act now under consideration is a substantial transcript of the statute of Pennsylvania on the same subject, passed March 13, 1862, and of the several amendments subsequently enacted. That statute and its amendments may be found in Brightley's Purdon's Digest, pp. 346-7. It has been the subject of a careful review in the Supreme Court of that State. (42 Penn. St. Reps., 88.) The provision of the Constitution of Pennsylvania in respect of trial by jury is like our own. The Court examined the question of the constitutionality of the law very fully, and upheld its validity in an able and conclusive opinion. There can be no question, in view of the statutes and authorities, that trial by jury had, before the Constitution, never been used in the disposition of vagrants and disorderly persons, and consequently was not preserved to such persons so far as they were defined by then existing legislation. That the Legislature has power to enlarge the class of persons to be affected by laws against disorderly persons, and to be summarily tried by the magistrates of the State, seems to be well settled by the authorities above cited. I am of opinion, both upon principle and authority, that the act of 1873 is valid. The objection that it is void because in conflict with the provision of the Constitution that "no person shall be subject to be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense," is hardly worthy of serious consideration. It is not his previous offense which makes the "professional thief" a disorderly person under the law, but it is his act of attending at the places named, "for unlawful purposes," such as plying his vocation, that brings him within the preventive remedies of the new statute.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE ACT.

Having disposed of these questions, I am brought to those which affect the construction of the act, and its application to the case in hand. The persons to whom the act applies are professional thieves, burglars, pickpockets, counterfeiters, or forgers. A person within either of these descriptions may be arrested in either of two modes. First, by warrant issued by a police magistrate, or justice of the peace, upon complaint on oath or affirmation, showing that he or she is a disorderly person within the act; second, by any of the police authorities "at any steam-boat landing, railroad depot, church, banking institution, broker's office, place of public amusement, auction room, store auction sale, in private residence, passenger-car, hotel, or restaurant, or at any other gathering of people, whether few or many," whenever known to the officer making the arrest to be within either of the described classes, and such officer has good reason to believe that such person is at the place, when found, for an unlawful purpose. In such case the officer is justified in making, and it is his duty to make, the arrest and take the person before a magistrate for the examination required by the statute. The case before me is, perhaps, a fair illustration of the power and duty of the officer. Warner was found by Officer Dusenbury on the platform of a street-car among several persons standing on the same platform. He was known to the officer to be a professional pickpocket, and was acting in a manner which led the officer to believe that he was on the car for the purpose of stealing from the passengers. These facts made it the duty of Officer Dusenbury to arrest him under the act and take him before the examining magistrate. His authority was properly exercised and is not affected, if it shall turn out upon the investigation that the prisoner is not to be convicted by the magistrate. The act provides when a person thus arrested is brought before the magistrate "that if it shall be proven to the satisfaction of such magistrate or justice of the peace by sufficient testimony that he or she was frequenting or attending such place or places for an unlawful purpose, and that he or she has at some time been convicted of any of the crimes herein named, he or she shall be deemed a disorderly person, and upon conviction after trial, shall be committed," &c. It will be seen that the magistrate, upon the trial, is to be satisfied by sufficient evidence that the party is within the description of persons named in the act, to wit, "a professional thief, burglar, pickpocket, counterfeiter, or forger;" that if arrested by an officer at one of the places named in the act, he was frequenting or attending such place for an unlawful purpose, and that he has at some time been convicted of either larceny, (petit or grand,) burglary, picking a pocket, which is larceny from the person, without regard to the value taken, or counterfeiting or forgery, (the latter being the legal name of the offense,) and if so satisfied he may convict him of being a disorderly person, and convict him, as provided by the act. This act contains one requirement not in the Pennsylvania statute. It is found in the words "and that he or she has at some time been convicted of any of the crimes herein named." These words render our statute far less valuable and efficient than that of Pennsylvania. There is, of course, no sound reason why a well-known professional criminal who is found at any of the places named for the purposes of committing crime should not be deemed a disorderly person, notwithstanding he may not have been actually convicted of crime, and it is to be hoped that the Legislature will annul the act to make it as valuable and effective as that of our sister State. But the provision is in the act in plain terms, and the courts cannot disregard it. It was evidently carelessly interjected, as it speaks of a conviction "of any of the crimes herein named," when in fact no crime is named in the act. This defect, however, is easily remedied by construction. The act is a remedial one for the prevention of crime, and the protection of society against the evil designs of persons attempting to commit offenses. It should therefore be benignly construed to effect the desired end, and not strictly to defeat it. Hence the phrase "crimes herein named" should be held to mean such as make the party committing them within the common sense of those terms a thief, or burglar, or pickpocket, or counterfeiter. But this construction cannot go so far as to eliminate from the statute the plain requirement of proof of a former conviction of some one of these crimes. In Warner's case, while there was abundant evidence that he was a professional thief, and was on the cars for the purpose of stealing, there was no proof that he had ever been convicted of any of the specified crimes. His conviction was, therefore, not justified by the evidence. The only other question relates to the form of proceeding before the Judge or Court who shall have issued the writ of habeas corpus under the second section. The question arises on the provision that "upon the return thereof (that is of the writ) there shall be a rehearing of the evidence, and the Judge or Justice may either discharge, modify, or confirm the commitment." It is claimed that it is my duty to retry the case upon evidence to be produced before me. But it will be observed the language is not, there shall be a rehearing of the case, but "a rehearing of the evidence." By this I think it was intended that the evidence before the committing magistrate shall be reconsidered and reviewed, and the Judge or Justice shall, upon such evidence, determine whether there should be a discharge or a modification or a confirmation of the commitment. Any other view would require a complete new trial, with the production of witnesses and their examination and cross-examination, and lead to the greatest embarrassment. The whole of the evidence and proceedings may be brought up, as has been done in this case, by certiorari, and when the record contains the evidence there is no occasion to rehear orally what is already before us in writing. I am strengthened in this view by the case of Byers *vs.* The Commonwealth, above cited. The second section of the Pennsylvania act is in the exact words of ours. The courts in that case held that it was the proper course to bring up the proceedings and evidence by certiorari, and the "rehearing of the evidence" was had upon the record. All the points and objections taken by the counsel for the prisoner are overruled, except that based upon the absence of any proof of previous conviction, as required by the act. On that ground alone the prisoner must be discharged.

Mr. E. Price for the prisoner; Mr. G. W. Lyon, Assistant District Attorney, for the people.

Commission of Charities and Correction.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction met yesterday morning, Commissioner Laimbeer in the chair. Reports were presented by Commissioners Stern and Laimbeer concerning the investigation recently held into the charges preferred against Warden Brown, of the Park Hospital. Mr. Laimbeer's report condemns the warden; Mr. Stern's exonerates him. Commissioner Bowen having the deciding vote, both reports were laid on the table, and a dead-lock thus occasioned. To-day Mr. Laimbeer will move for a reconsideration of yesterday's action, and in case his motion does not prevail, will ask for leave to have both reports published.

MARK TWAIN.

An Interesting Question in Trade-Mark—The "Innocent" at Law.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Chief Justice Ingraham, an interesting question came up as to the right of an author to the exclusive use of his *nom de plume* as a trade-mark. A short time since, on the application of Mr. Simon Stern, counsel for Samuel L. Clemens, known as Mark Twain, a temporary injunction was granted restraining J. B. Such from publishing a certain advertising medium in the form of a book, entitled *Fun, Fact and Fancy*. Yesterday argument was had on the return to the order to show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent. It appeared from the affidavit of Mark, and argument of his counsel, that about a month since the defendant applied to him to write a sketch for an advertising pamphlet the applicant was about to publish, offering therefor $1,000, or as much more as was asked, defendant stating that other prominent authors and humorists had agreed to contribute. Mark informed the stranger that he was too busy to do so, but offered to assist him so far as to give him permission to publish any one of several sketches which he then and there marked in a printed volume of his sketches. About a month subsequently, while traveling by the Erie Railway, on his way to take steamer for Europe, Mark had a book thrust upon him by the newsboy, containing five of his sketches, and on the title-page the following: "Revised and selected for this work by Mark Twain." Having no connection with the book, other than as already stated, this method of treatment, after his liberality, aroused the ire of the "Innocent," and the present suit was the result. It is claimed on behalf of the plaintiff that he has a vested right, as against all the world, in his *nom de plume*, "Mark Twain;" that such right is guaranteed to him by the laws relating to trade-mark, and that defendant, and all parties claiming through or under him, should be perpetually restrained from the use thereof.

After an elaborate argument by Mr. Simon Stern on behalf of plaintiff, and Mr. Charles Mathews on the part of defendant, Judge Ingraham took the papers, saying he would render a decision in a few days.

Proposals for Printing and Publishing the "City Record."

The bids for the contract of printing and publishing the *City Record* was opened yesterday in the Mayor's office, the Mayor, Commissioner of Public Works, and Counsel of the Corporation being present. There were eighteen proposals sent in, one of which contained four separate bids. Only one bid, that of Martin B. Brown, was accompanied by the bond required by the charter, and on that ground he claimed the award. The following table shows the proposed rates at which the bidders promise to do the work:

Name.	Composition per 1,000 ems.	Standing matter per 1,000 ems.	Rule, figure and double column per 1,000 ems.	Alterations per hour.	Press-work per token of 250 copies.	Paper per ream of 500 sheets, as required.
T. E. Cronk, No. 17 North William-street	$0 85	$0 10	$1 50	[illegible]	$0 45	$11 50
G. C. House, Baptist Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charles Lang	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charles M. Sturges	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alfred Cobb, No. 102 Nassau-street	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waldridge & Payne, No. 37 Park-row	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
P. W. Rhodes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
F. Shephard	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Home Printing Company, No. 132 Nassau-street	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Journeymen Printers' Co-operative Association	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
John C. Steadman & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Robert J. Johnson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Martin B. Brown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Garret C. House	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Webster & Fisher	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lawrence, Little & Hillman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Isaac J. Oliver	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan Press	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan Press	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan Press	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan Press	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

As there was so much technicality in the proposals, the Commissioners referred the whole matter to a committee consisting of Stephen Angel and William Oland Bourne, to make a tabulated statement and report on Thursday next at 11 o'clock. The Controller, who was also present, handed in some papers which he said were objections to the specifications, and the same were referred to the committee to examine, consider, and determine with their report. The commission then adjourned until Thursday at 11 A. M.

The Commissioners of Emigration—Business Transacted Yesterday.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday at Castle Garden, President Hurlbert in the chair.

After the reading of the minutes a resolution, offered by Commissioner Mauger, was adopted, by which the consideration of all religious matters pertaining to the Ward's Island Department is referred to the Ward's Island Committee.

Commissioner Mauger also offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the salary of Col. Krebbiel, Deputy Warden of Ward's Island, be fixed at $1,800. At the previous meeting of the board it had been fixed at a lower figure.

It was also resolved that the Superintendent furnish the board with a list of the salaries paid to the employes in Castle Garden. The board then went into executive session. It was decided to take away the contract for freighting emigrants' baggage from the parties now holding it, and to give it to Alberson & Bingler. At the close of the session a boarding-house runner, Lohneidam by name, was brought before Superintendent Webster charged with aiding in swindling Ernest Dickman, a newly-arrived emigrant. From the affidavit of the latter it appeared that soon after his arrival at Castle Garden, Schneidam got him into his clutches, and finding that he had a draft for $104 25 in his possession proposed to aid him in getting it cashed. So he took Dickman to Schroetzer & Co., brokers, at the corner of Albany and Greenwich streets. This enterprising firm cashed the draft, and counted out $95 in currency. The emigrant found out in some way that he had been swindled, and finally managed to get his draft back upon the return of the money. He then took the draft to Hatch & Foote, No. 12 Wall-street, and received $122 for it.

Superintendent Webster obtained the proofs in the case, and yesterday, when the runner appeared before him, treated him to a first-class discourse on the enormity of his crime, and then taking away his badge, summarily expelled him from Castle Garden.

A hungry crowd of politicians besieged Castle Garden, yesterday, eager for appointments to vacancies which, it is rumored, will soon be made, but so far as could be learned, nothing was done in the way of decapitation.

Sale of Boxes at the Academy for the Grand Matinee.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning about 250 persons assembled in the auditorium of the Fifth-avenue Theatre, for the purpose of purchasing the boxes at the Academy for the grand matinée in aid of the Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, which takes place to-morrow. Shortly after 9 o'clock Mr. W. Abbott, the auctioneer, stepped on the stage and offered Box K. A large diagram of the boxes was suspended over the stage so that each bidder could see the location of each box. On Box K being put up Mr. Sarony, the photographer, offered $500. This offer caused great surprise, which increased when Mr. Albert Webber offered $600. Mr. Sarony then offered $650, another gentleman $700, another $750, and finally the box was knocked down to Mr. Webber for $800. This is the largest sum ever paid for one box at one performance. The other boxes sold for from $25 to $250 each, according to location. The bidding was spirited and far exceeded the expectations of Mr. Daly.

Controller's Receipts.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday into the City Treasury, viz.:

From assessments for street openings, &c.	$2,232 27
From arrears of taxes, assessments, water-rents, and interest	10,272 88
From market-rents, fees, &c.	1,266 50
From Croton-water rents	7,493 22
From licenses and fines	720 25
Total	$21,985 12

YACHT RACING.

The Atlantic Club Regatta—A Fine Day and Splendid Contests—Names of the Winners.

The eighth annual regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club, which took place yesterday, will long be remembered as one of the most pleasant and enjoyable regattas that has been sailed in these waters. The club have obtained quite a notoriety for the fine weather and good sailing breeze with which they are usually favored on their racing days, and yesterday their prestige in this regard was fully maintained.

The steamer Magenta, which had been chartered by the members of the Club for the accommodation of their guests, had on board a goodly array of Brooklyn's fairest daughters, with their attendant gentlemen, and the Regatta Committee—Messrs. E. Arnold, J. L. Marcellus, W. B. Davenport, B. E. Valentine, and S. W. Knowles—who were particularly attentive to the wants and comforts of all their guests, and did all that laid in their power to contribute to the general success and enjoyment of the day. The steamer, which was profusely decorated with flags and ensigns, and had a band of music on board, presented a most gay and lively appearance as she slipped her lines and steamed down the Bay to the starting point off Bay Ridge. The little steam-tug C. F. Halpin, which had been provided for the accommodation of the judges, Messrs. W. McMonnies, W. H. Douglas, and Thomas J. Northall, and such members of the Press as preferred to go on her rather than on the larger and more commodious steamer, left Martin's Dock, Furman-street, at the same time as the Magenta, and both steamed down to where the competing yachts were moored.

As the Magenta passed Governor's Island and came in sight of the appointed trysting-place the view was most charming. The fleet of schooners which were sailing here and there with their white sails glistening in the sunshine, scattering the frothy foam from their bows, drew forth expressions of delight and admiration from the ladies.

The sloops, all of which were lying quietly at anchor, waiting for the preparatory signal, also came in for their meed of admiration, and their merits and sailing qualities were discussed by the gentlemen and explained to the ladies, who, however, seemed more to favor the schooners, which took their eye as being safer and more comfortable to go to sea in.

Among the yachts which were out to witness the start, and which accompanied the race, were the Tarolinta, Palmer, Restless, Enchantress, Resolute, Julia, and Addie.

The course for schooners and first-class sloops was from the anchorage off Bay Ridge, down through the Narrows, to and around the stake-boat at South-west Spit, (buoy No. 8½,) thence to and around light-ship, rounding the same from the southward, thence home, going to southward and westward of beacon on Romer Shoal. For second-class sloops, the same course, to and around stake-boat at South-west Spit, (buoy No. 8½,) thence to and around a stake-boat near a buoy in Gedney Channel, rounding the same from the southward, thence home, passing westward of the beacon on Romer Shoal. For third-class sloops, same course, to and around stake-boat at South-west Spit, (buoy No. 8½,) thence home.

Schooners were allowed to make a flying start, but all other classes were, by the rules, compelled to anchor, although they had the privilege of slipping their cables.

No time was wasted after the arrival of the Magenta opposite the stake-boat, and the first whistle for preparation and for schooners to approach the line was sounded at 10h.54m.45s., and before the shrill shriek had died away the schooners Agnes and Peerless were noticed making for the point of departure. They were followed by the Triton, Mystic, and Foam. As they were seen to be in a good position to get away on even terms, the second whistle was sounded at 10h 56m.30s., giving them notice to start. The first to cross the line was the Triton, although both the Agnes and Foam were in advance in approaching the line, but, being unable to weather the outer stake-boat, were forced to go about and make a couple of short boards to get into position again. The second over the line was the Mystic, followed by the Peerless and Foam.

The following table will show the time of the start for schooners:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Triton	10	57	..	Foam	10	58	35
Mystic	10	57	30	Agnes	10	59	15
Peerless	10	58	03				

The Idler and Tidal Wave were absent, the latter having sailed for Bermuda.

The third whistle for all sloops to start was sounded at 11h., 0m., 50s., and before the sound died away jibs were hauled up and cables slipped and all were under way, the Vision, Vixen, and Orion being well together, the former holding the windward position and the latter the leeward. Of the smaller sloops, the Nimbus, Barbara Freitchie, and Flyaway were away the quickest, although they were quickly pursued by the others, including the Ida, Undine, Anna, and Alert. As soon as the start of the sloops was effected all eyes were turned to the schooners and first-class sloops, which were sailing on the starboard tack closehauled, and heading for Fort Wadsworth, the Agnes having the weather-gauge of all the others, but little change being apparent in their relative positions from the time of the start, although the Peerless and Triton, which were sailing remarkably well, appeared to be gradually creeping toward the Van. The sloops Vision, Vixen, and Orion were close together, the two former being splendidly handled and evidently outsailing the latter, as was proved by the Orion retiring from the race after passing the South-west Spit. The Alert, Anna, and Nimbus slowly but surely forged ahead of the other competing sloops in this class, and it became here a tight race between the three. At 11:10 the breeze which had begun to freshen compelled the little sloop Flyaway to send down her topsail, in which manoeuvre she was quickly imitated by the Undine. The Nimons and Ida at this juncture were bringing up the rear. At 11:12 the Agnes went about on the port tack standing over on the Staten Island shore, all the other schooners keeping straight on their course but a little behind. The Vixen and Vision were still close up to each other, and making a most exciting race for the South-west Spit, it being evident that the slightest mistake by either one in the matter of tacking at the right moment would be fatal. At 11:17 the Mystic's fore-topsail went by the board by the breaking of the halyards, and which she endeavored to splice, being compelled to lower her foresail to get the kite inboard. After an unsuccessful attempt to repair the damage, the foresail was again set, but as she, by this time, had come right up in the wind she was virtually out of the race, and retired before reaching the South-west Spit. The Foam, which had been to the rear of the Mystic, quickly passed her, and started after the Peerless, which was some distance ahead. The Vision, which was heading the Vixen by about three minutes, went about at 11:23, heading to the westward, being followed by the Vixen about a minute later. The Peerless at the same time also stood off to the westward, making, however, only a short board, when she again went about and headed for the stake-boat. The Agnes, which was still to windward heading south, had by this time lost her lead by being passed by the Foam, who was making a chase for the Triton which had gone to the front. The yachts at this time had all their kites flying, and were striving for each and every point of vantage that it was possible to make. The Agnes again went off on the port tack at 11:27, the others keeping their course. Five minutes later the Foam and Triton tacked to the westward, the Peerless being away over to the Staten Island shore, together with the Agnes, the latter having the weather gauge of the former, and again heading south. The Foam again tacked, and pointed for the stake-boat once more. The sloops, which were all well over by the west banks, were led by the Vision, her shadow, the Vixen, being close in her wake, with the Orion a long way astern. The Triton and Foam, sailing close together, with no apparent difference between them, were still ahead of the Peerless, who was slightly leading the Agnes, the Mystic being almost out of sight in the rear, among the second and third class sloops, who were so far astern of the steamer as to make it an impossibility to chronicle their movements.

At 11:50 the Triton, heading south, was leading the Foam, the Agnes being about three minutes ahead of the Peerless, which was standing off to the westward. Two minutes later they again went about, and made a straight board for the spit. The Vision, which was so handled as to draw encomiums from all hands, was still leading the Vixen, and gradually drew up and passed the schooners, and was first to round the stake-boat, which was reached in the following order and time:

SOUTH WEST SPIT.

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Vision	12	41	20	Foam	12	59	45
Vixen	12	46	00	Triton	1	00	25
Agnes	12	49	3	Alert	1	04	44
Orion	12	54	00	Flyaway	1	06	05
Anna	12	59	00	Nimbus	1	09	05
Peerless	12	59	25	Undine	1	11	10

The wind at this point was very light and baffling, and the Vision, on rounding the buoy, sent up her jib topsail, winging it out with a sprit, but two minutes later, finding it of no service, took it in again. The Vixen, on rounding, hauled up her balloon jib, the wind having again dropped to a dead calm. The Foam and Peerless were both unable to weather the stake-boat and were compelled to tack, but becoming becalmed, it was a matter of great question as to whether they could get round without touching the mark by drifting, and so losing the race. A wind, however, springing up from the south-east, helped them out of their difficulty, when they got safely past and stood off for the light-ship on the starboard tack. About 12:15 the wind freshened considerably, and when off the point of the Hook all the schooners sent down their foretopsails and the sloops their topsails, except the Vision, who held on to hers to the last. The race from this point was a very pretty thing, there being as much wind as could be wanted, the lee rails of the yachts being all under water. The Gedney's Channel buoy was rounded by the Anna at 1 hour 37 minutes 25 seconds, and the Alert at 1 hour 40 minutes 28 seconds, when both started for home, sailing free.

The rounding of the light-ship, which was reached by the Vision first, presented a beautiful spectacle, and brought out some splendid seamanship on the part of the sailing masters of the yachts, all except the Vision jibing their vessels as they rounded in such a way as has probably never been witnessed before. The following is the order and time at the Light-ship:

LIGHT-SHIP.

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Vision	1	56	26	Vixen	2	00	32
Foam	1	57	35	Agnes	2	2	47
Triton	1	58	40	Peerless	2	3	44

The Foam now went to the front, followed by the Triton, Vision, Vixen, Peerless, and Agnes, the first-named squaring away before the wind at 2:45, which was soon afterward the general order of the whole fleet. The hospital-ship was reached at 3:05, the Foam still leading the van, with the Triton and Vision following, they in their turn being closely pressed by the Peerless, Agnes, and Vixen. All kites were set, and a fine race home ensued, although the wind again dropped off very light. As the Narrows were reached the wind once more drew, and looking back at the approaching yachts from the steamer, the picture presented was such as to elicit general admiration, they being, as it were, almost in a bunch, and looking like so many swans floating on the tide with their wings set to the breeze. No change occurred in the general order or positions of the yachts until the home stake-boat was reached, the time being as follows:

HOME STAKE BOAT.

Schooners.

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Foam	3	56	45	Peerless	4	00	27
Triton	3	59	45	Agnes	4	5	3

First-Class Sloops.

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Vision	4	00	29	Vixen	4	7	27

Second-Class Sloops.

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Anna	3	27	56	Nimbus	3	47	47
Alert	3	29	10	Ida	4	6	35

Third-Class Sloops.

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Flyaway	3	15	55	Undine	3	20	54

The regatta was thus brought to a most satisfactory termination, the Agnes taking the prize for schooners; the Vixen that for first-class sloops; the Anna the second-class sloop prize, and the Flyaway the prize of the third class.

The following table will show the actual time made in the race, and the corrected time:

Schooners.	Actual Time. H.	M.	S.	Corrected Time. H.	M.	S.
Foam	4	58	10	4	58	10
Triton	5	02	45	4	48	05
Peerless	5	02	24	4	47	50
Agnes	5	05	48	4	37	25
First-class Sloops.						
Vision	4	59	70	4	59	70
Vixen	5	07	26	4	53	33
Second-class Sloops.						
Anna	4	27	55	......		
Alert	4	29	18	......		
Nimbus	4	47	46	......		
Ida	5	06	34	......		
Third-class Sloops.						
Flyaway	4	15	54	4	15	54
Undine	4	10	53	4	18	13

BASE-BALL.

Another Defeat for the Mutuals—The Red Stockings Victorious.

The contest on the Union Grounds yesterday afternoon between the Mutuals and Red Stockings was witnessed by about 1,500 persons. The play was exciting throughout. The following is the score:

MUTUALS.	R.	1B.	T.	P.	RED STOCKINGS.	R.	1B.	T.	P.
Eggler, c. f.	1	2	2	0	G. Wright, s. s.	1	1	0	2
Higham, 2d b.	1	1	5	2	Barnes, 2d b.	2	0	3	5
Hatfield, 3d b.	0	1	0	5	Spalding, p.	2	2	1	2
Start, 1st b.	2	2	11	0	Leonard, 2d b.	1	0	2	4
Martin, r. f.	0	0	1	0	White, r. f.	2	3	3	0
Hicks, c.	0	1	5	0	O'Rourke, c.	0	1	3	0
Mathews, p.	0	1	0	2	Manning, 1st b.	0	0	13	1
Gedney, l. f.	2	3	3	0	Schaeffer, l. f.	0	0	0	0
Holdsworth, s. s.	1	2	0	3	H. Wright, c. f.	0	0	0	0
Total	7	13	27	12	Total	8	7	27	12

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Mutuals	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	—7
Red Stockings	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	—8

Runs earned—Mutual, 2; Boston, 1.
Umpire—Mr. Swandell of the Resolute Club.
Time of Game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.
First Bases by Errors—Mutual, 3 times; Boston, 9 times.
Total Fielding Errors—Mutual, 14; Boston, 6.

The Bostons play the Atlantics on the Union Grounds this afternoon.

To-morrow the Bostons play the Resolutes on the Union Ground.

Harrow, late of the Resolutes, will catch for the Atlantics after the 6th of July, at which time the required sixty days will have elapsed since he played with the Resolutes.

The Henry Clews & Co. and the Jay Cooke & Co. nines played a game on the Champion Grounds, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, which resulted in a victory for the former. The following is the score:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.
H. Clews & Co.	5	7	9	7	5	3	2—38
J. Cooke & Co.	1	2	0	6	1	6	0—16

The Bar Association.

The Bar Association met last evening, Hon. William M. Evarts presiding. The Treasurer reported a balance to the credit of the general account of $7,026 08, and to the credit of the library account of $1,994 64, making altogether $9,020 72. Henry Nicol proposed a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee of five to consider the expediency of modifying or repealing the Bankrupt act. He said that every member of the Bar is embarrassed by its present operation. As now administered no one could tell when proceedings in the State Courts may be stayed by Federal process. While it may not be best to have it repealed altogether he thought it should certainly be altered. The following is Mr. Nicol's resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the President to consider the expediency of petitioning Congress for a repeal of the Bankrupt act, or for such amendments of the same as shall render its operation less onerous to the commercial and other interests of the country.

This was adopted, but the committee has not yet been appointed.

Mr. Shepherd reported the action of the Common Council in regard to the codification of Municipal ordinances, showing that the Common Council approved of the suggestion of the Bar Association, and had appointed a committee to act in connection with a committee of the lawyers in this matter. On motion of Mr. Shepherd, a committee of the Bar Association was appointed to confer with them. This committee consists of Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Bowne, Judge Peabody, Mr. W. H. Scott, and Mr. E. H. Wheeler. The following were elected members: Anson Blake Jackson, Lot C. Clark, Chas. H. S. Williams, and Calvin G. Child, Stamford. The present number of members is 619.

The meeting then adjourned.

Arrest of a Man for Decoying Young Girls.

A man, giving his name as Morris Farnham, and claiming to reside in West Thirty-fourth-street, was arrested yesterday morning, by Capt. Irving, of the Central Detective Police, charged with having been in the habit of forcing his acquaintance upon young school-girls, and making indecent and improper proposals to them. Farnham claims to be engaged in a bank in Wall-street, and said that his seeking acquaintance with young girls was only by way of innocent amusement. After he was locked up he wrote two letters, one to Mr. Gilbert T. Reeder, of No. 442 West Twentieth-street, and the other to A. C. Farnham, of No. 322 Broadway, (who is believed to be his brother,) imploring these gentlemen to come to his assistance. The accused was locked up in a cell at Police Head-quarters, and will be taken before Justice Dowling at the Tombs, to-day, for examination.

Two Jersey Boys Run off with $2,000 and Purchase a Yacht.

The boys who ran away from Jersey City on Saturday, it transpires, were a son of Dr. Theodore F. Morris, a son and nephew of T. C. Brown, and a lad named Beardsley. Young Morris, who was employed in the City Bank, corner of Pavonia-avenue and Erie-street, was sent to the Second National Bank to draw $2,000 in small bills, for the accommodation of parties in the upper part of the city in paying off their men. With this he ran away and joined his comrades, when the party went to New-York and bought a yacht of Peck & Co., for $500. They then went to a tailor's near by and ordered a sailor's suit, after which they went on their first cruise. Measures have been taken to secure them when they call for their clothes.

Court of General Sessions.

In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Recorder Hackett, the only case reached was that of Thomas Foster, jointly indicted with Thos. Kinney for burglary in the third degree. He was found guilty and sent to State Prison for five years.

In Part II., before Judge Sutherland, Wm. Mahoney pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for two years and three months.

Mary Baker and John McCormick pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and were sent to the Penitentiary for six months each.

George H. Farrell was found guilty of assault and battery, and sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

HOMES FOR INCURABLES.

The Corner-Stone of the New Building to be Laid To-Day—Annual Reports.

The corner-stone of the building intended for the new Home for Incurables, now located in the village of West Farms, will be laid to-day on the site selected and purchased for the purpose, near Fordham. The ceremonies will be conducted by Bishop Potter, assisted by Rev. Dr. Potter, Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, and Rev. Mr. Wilson, of King's Bridge. At the close of the ceremonies attendant on laying the corner-stone, those present will be conveyed to the institution in the village of West Farms, where the annual meeting for the election of managers will be held at 2 o'clock, followed by the reading of the annual report of the Board of Managers, and the annual report of the Treasurer, Mr. Jacob D. Vermilye.

Addresses will then be delivered by Rev. Dr. Rylance, Rev. Dr. Vermilye, and others.

The following interesting facts have been gathered from the reports of the managers and Treasurer:

The former commences by setting forth that that their work has steadily advanced during the past year, showing a larger number of inmates of the institution cared for. The number of patients at the commencement of the year was forty-three, and there were fifteen admitted during the year. Four withdrew, one of them sufficiently improved to resume employment for his own support; one returned to friends in Europe; and two have been provided for elsewhere. There have been eight deaths during the year, leaving forty-six patients in the institution. Nearly one-half of the patients are on the free list, and the balance of them pay about one-third of the running expenses of the institution. The contributions to the general fund have been sufficient to meet the current expenses of the year. Acknowledgments are made of the following legacies received: $6,000 from Wm. Summerfield, of Tremont, N. Y.; $5,000 from Miss M. Robbins, of New-York; and $500 from Mr. T. C. Moore. Rev. Wm. V. Feltwell has officiated as chaplain during the past year. The large and increasing number of applications that are made for the admission of incurable children have brought to the attention of the managers the necessity of providing for this class of patients. A portion of the new building about to be erected will therefore be appropriated and used as a department for incurable children, and for whose support and treatment an appeal is earnestly made to the public. A due acknowledgment was made for the donation made of $30,000, from Miss Catherine L. Wolfe, with which to purchase the land selected for the site of the new building now in course of erection. An appeal is made in the report for the commencement of an endowment fund, to provide for the expenses of the institution. The project of the endowment of free beds has met with a response by the endowment of one by Mrs. Helen Stuyvesant, of New-York City, which is the first and only endowed bed in the institution.

The subscriptions to the building fund, although not so extensive as it was hoped they would be, have nevertheless been sufficient to justify the managers in commencing the erection of a portion of the contemplated new house. The plan, as adopted, is for a building 200 feet long, comprising a central structure forty feet wide, and two wings, each eighty feet wide. In the central portion there will be a hall ten feet wide, leading to a chapel, and intersecting another hall of the same width, and which will extend through the entire building. On each side of the halls will be arranged the rooms in small wards. The building will be three stories high. The material will be brick, and oiled chestnut finishing. The rooms will be of sufficient size to hold from one to three beds. The necessity of a large number of rooms arises from the difficulty in classifying the patients, and the advisability of securing complete isolation from many of them. Piazzas ten feet wide will extend along the entire front on the south and on the first and second stories. The laundry and engine-house combined will be about 100 feet from the main building. The house will be heated by steam, and the most approved method of ventilation will be adopted, and the partitions between the rooms will be composed of a concrete which will render them perfectly fire-proof.

The part which it is contemplated now to erect is the central structure and the south wing, the cost of which will be about $75,000. The contracts for the work have been made in such a way that if sufficient money should be raised before the close of the year the entire building will be erected at a much less proportionate cost, and as it is very desirable that the entire building should be erected at the present time, not only on the score of securing uniformity in appearance, but also the more important item of economy at the same time. On these accounts liberal aid is most earnestly solicited.

The institution provides for a class of patients who formerly held good positions in life, but who have been stricken down by some irresistible power before they were able to lay up something for future need.

The building now being put up will afford accommodations for about sixty inmates. As already stated, there are forty-six in the institution. It is hoped that the new building will be ready for occupation in November next.

The Treasurer's report shows the receipts to have been $89,350 38, and the disbursements $88,448 44, leaving a balance on hand of $901 94. The disbursements include $33 500 invested in New-York assessment fund bonds and $29,000 for real estate at Fordham.

Depreciation of Land in California.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, May 30.

It cannot be denied that the greater part of the land under cultivation in this State is deteriorating in quality—that is, with every successive year it has less capacity for production. The diminishing in quality may be slow, but ten or fifteen years of cropping tells the story. The native pastures of this State are not as good as they were ten years ago. The wild oats which covered so many hill-sides have nearly disappeared, because they were not left to produce seed. When the wild oats disappeared, no new grass made its appearance, coarse and bitter herbage came in, which afforded very little sustenance for cattle. The hill pastures, which have been overstocked with cattle, show how native grasses have been run out, and how difficult it has been to find substitutes. It is held that where lands have been grazed by sheep, there has been a slow process of renewal, and that the disadvantage of close cropping is balanced by the new fertilizing elements added. If a farm of the average value of $10 an acre were well set in alfalfa, its value would be brought up to about $300 an acre. In Kern County, an acre set in alfalfa will sustain twenty sheep. An intelligent agriculturist in that county says that he can afford to pay for such land an annual rental of $25 an acre, or an interest of over eight per cent. on a valuation of $300 an acre. That is bringing land up both in quality and price in a satisfactory way. If alfalfa is pastured, there will be no danger of exhausting the soil. The fertilizing material will be abundant to keep it in the best condition. You cannot bring wheat land up to any such value. Except in a few instances, there is no wheat land in the State which, having been croped ten years, is as good now for wheat growing as it was ten years ago. There are handsome farms in Napa Valley where the capacity for wheat production has fallen off fifty per cent. Now, there is something wrong in that system of agriculture—if there is any system about it—which deteriorates the quality of the land from year to year. The State Agricultural Society might well offer its largest premiums for the best managed farms—and especially for that kind of husbandry which brings land every year into a better condition, while the cultivator is taking from it the largest crops. Cheap land and cheap farming have had a very close relation in this State. The locusts in some parts of the country eat up a growing crop, but the farming locusts, who eat up land, will be succeeded by a class who know how to restore it.

The Murdered Count de Bianco's Bonds.

As already reported in THE TIMES, suit has been commenced by the woman who accompanied to this country, and claims to be the wife of, Carl Vogt, the alleged murderer of the Count de Bianco, near Brussels, to recover from Jacob Gross $80,000 worth of bonds deposited with him by Vogt at the time of the latter's arrest. Mr. Gross was Vogt's counsel, and makes defense to the action that, the bonds being claimed as having been stolen from the premises of the murdered Count, he delivered them up to the Belgian Consul, through his counsel, Messrs. Coudert Brothers. The case came before Chief Justice Ingraham, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion to refer. The motion was granted, and the case referred to ex-Judge Leonard, to take testimony and report his decision thereon.

Fall of a Trapeze Performer.

From the St. Louis Globe, June 8.

John Manning, the trapeze performer at the Grand Opera House, met with an accident last night while doing his trapeze act. Mr. Manning had been complaining during the day of not feeling well and of being dizzy, and was advised not to attempt his performance, but he resolved not to disappoint the audience, and while swinging to and fro was attacked with dizziness and fell fifteen feet to the stage, alighting upon his head and shoulder. Fortunately no bones were broken, but the blow upon his head rendering him insensible for a short time. He was picked up and medical aid summoned, and in an hour after the accident had so far recovered as to be able to proceed to his hotel in a carriage. He was attended by Dr. Reilly, who pronounced his injuries not serious.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.—ALBANY, June 10.—Court of Appeals Day Calendar for June 11: Nos. 126, 149, 154, 157, 86, 155, 163, 162.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.—ALBANY, June 10.—Commission of Appeals Calendar for Wednesday, June 11: Nos. 88½, 27½, 73, 42, 97, 98, 104, 102, 103, 114, 115, 125, 134. The Court adjourned until [illegible].

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—719, Richards vs. Carlton; 1266, Wilkins vs. Helms et al.; 929, Place vs. Greenman; 2405, Voorhis vs. The Mayor, &c.; 417, Cornell vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 467½, Montgomery vs. The Old Dominion Steam-ship Company; 600, Mathews vs. Meyberg et al.; 2565, Larned vs. Ryder; 579½, Van Riper vs. Tweed, Jr.; 2747, Brown et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.; 557, Barnes et al. vs. O'Brien et al.; 660, Claflin et al. vs. Wolfsbuck et al.; 1063, Hart vs. Taylor et al.; 2677, Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.; 421, Newman vs. Goddard; 497, Gugeri et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 601, Wood vs. The Erie Railway Company; 767, Claflin et al. vs. The Louisiana National Bank; 979, Osborne vs. Kaufman; 1011½, Rusk vs. Marston.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—Case on, Brinkley vs. Brinkley.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.—16, Bronley et al. vs. Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railway Company; 47, Altier vs. Anthon; 65, The People &c., Hawley vs. Green; 68, The People &c., Hawley vs. Ergle; 80, Market National Bank vs. Schuermacher; 87½, Same vs. Same; 104, In re testimony Foechting; 110, Williamson vs. Mason; 112, Strasburger vs. Fisk, Executor; 132, Gerard vs. The New-York Homoeopathic Hospital; 151, James vs. Winters et al.; 185, Teutonia National Bank of New-Orleans vs. Snow et al.; 202, Tuttle and Bailey Manufacturing Company vs. The Board of Estimate, &c.; 223, Odell et al. vs. Rosing et al. Call 250, Equitable Life Association vs. Hilleger.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Sedgwick, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—2138, Biggs vs. McCool; 2099, Goel et al. vs. Spofford et al.; 1375, Sonns vs. The Empire Fire Insurance Company; 2221, Caulter vs. Ferguson; 131, Estes vs. Laystar; 2186, Courter vs. Ferguson; 2201, Warner et al. vs. Pettee et al.; 2003, Pendril vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Company; 2169, White et al. vs. Hackenber; 2161, Curry vs. The Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company; 2197, Batjer vs. Fowler; 308, Guts vs. The North River Bank; 431, Doyle et al. vs. Sharpe; 2253, Blevitt vs. Baker; 1783, Schanck et al. vs. Bartels.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—2026, Roberts vs. The East River National Bank; 1769, Lloyd et al. vs. Burns; 1738, Hudson vs. Smith et al.; 80, Shapter vs. Doherty et al.; 2281, Congriel vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2633, Bernien vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1292, Bailey vs. Griswold et al.; 1340, Rosenmeis vs. Wolf; 1146, Knowlton et al. vs. The New-York and Providence Steam-ship Company; 316, Reade vs. Clark et al.; 1678, King vs. Wise; 1322, Cassidy vs. Wolf et al.; 1676, Schreiber vs. Schwalisiein.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Held by Daly, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—73, Hamel vs. Topitz et al.; 28, Hall vs. Kernochan; 46, Rosenburg vs. Lightstone; 70, Schwab vs. Nicol; [illegible], Consolidated Fruit Jar Company vs. Mason et al.; 27, Beamish, Receiver, vs. Matthews.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—2023, Meredith vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.; 2066, Foley, Administratrix, vs. The Mayor, &c.; 45, Fogg et al. vs. Gilmore; 1464, Fitzgerald vs. Maitland; 1460, Patten vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1409, Havemeyer vs. Havemeyer; 159, Burnett, Executrix, vs. Myers; 697, Pollock vs. Lilienthal; 2 11, Mower vs. Daiters; 2012, Same vs. Same; 1544, Coughlin, Administratrix, vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Company; 2213, White et al. vs. Continental National Bank; 2234, Jones vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.; 2286, Bagley vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2289, Cumming vs. The Mayor, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1215, Bulger vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 2068, Delavan vs. Mann; 2103, Leland vs. McCabe; 2195, Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company vs. Payne; 2136, Sturgis vs. Spiegel; 2071, Thompson vs. Fogg; 2075, Dwight vs. Lord; 2128, Shortland vs. Riddle; 2135, Same vs. Same; 2137, Bennett vs. The North Bristol; 2283, The Amicable National Bank vs. Moore; 2214, Sears vs. Spencer; 2205, Lockwood vs. Baxter; 2206, Meade vs. Keyes; 2524, Taylor vs. Brennan, Sheriff &c.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1861, Ninth National Bank vs. McNorth; 2378, Hayden vs. Robinson; 2145, Mitchell vs. Hanson; 2370, Martines vs. Alfonso; 1287, Feldman vs. Wemslick; 2350, The Star Linseed-Oil Company vs. Williams; 2362, Stuniger vs. Cronogue; 2230, Anderson vs. Watson; 2242, Guiseppe vs. Vanderberg; 2364, Wick vs. Miller; 2368, Spear vs. Ettinger; 23 0, Behring vs. Roth; 2302, Taltern vs. Arnstein; 2394, Harris vs. Duclos.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—2339, Wheeler vs. McCabe; 2383, Wroskow vs. Levy; 2401, Bischoff vs. Pierce; 2425, Kennedy vs. Baldwin; 2411, Stebbing vs. Heerbrandt; 2421, Phelps vs. Baker; 2187, Van Buren vs. Stewart; 1303, Cohen vs. Brennan; 2305, Kidder vs. Morrison; 2363, Lathrop vs. Harmon; 2371, McDevitt vs. Vogt; 1794, Boyd vs. Seger; 1755, Newman vs. Hives; 2197 McKeon vs. Ellis; 2206, Peck vs. Pescher; 2226, Freeman vs. The Marshall Horse Collar Company.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—2214, Egbert vs. Heffleshelmer; 1826, Squires vs. Powers; 2367, Alexander vs. Williams; 2312, Wiggins vs. Reynolds; 2581, Blumenberg vs. Kohn; 2040, The Paterson Silk Manufacturing Company vs. Fisher; 2252, Binney vs. Brennan; ——, Travers vs. McBean; 1870, Duffy vs. Jennings; 2120, Laquerre vs. Orton; 2245, Turner vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; 2371, Gratkens vs. Lombard; 1074, Esler vs. Driessigacker; 2385, Chapin vs. Johnson; 2386, Bell vs. Guilloyle.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—Thos. Kenney, burglary; Charles Bicker, Wm. Kaiser, George Fisher, felonious assault and battery; Wane Bochsel, felonious assault and battery; Eli Brown, grand larceny; James McDonald, Edward Lesley, Wm. McCann, petit larceny and receiving stolen goods; Stephen Phelan, James Sullivan, petit larceny.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Peter Donnelly, grand larceny; Margaret Parrigo, grand larceny; William Akins, felonious assault and battery; Thomas B. Crotty, felonious assault and battery; John G. O'Donnell, petit larceny.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

CITY COURT.—Nos. 173, 14, 123, 124½, 127, 77, 65, 6, 15, 55, 48, 165, 139, 54, 59, 61, 90, 82, 101, 104, 10, 114, 85, 77, 111, 126, and 207.

DECISIONS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 10.—Decisions in the Court of Appeals: Judgment affirmed with costs—The Hackettstown National Bank vs. Rea; Grippen vs. New-York Central Railroad Company; Cockroft vs. Claflin; The Ansonia Brass and Copper Company vs. The New Lamp-chimney Company; Rowe vs. Stevens; Cartwright vs. Mapledon; Armstrong vs. New-York Central Railroad Company; Rockwell vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Company; Francis vs. Schoellkopf; Tenney vs. Fleischel; Wyckoff vs. Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and The Erie Railway; The Flour City National Bank of Rochester vs. Whitney; The Same vs. The Same; First National Bank of Canandaigua vs. Whitney; The Same vs. The Same; The Same vs. The Same; Levitt vs. Barton; Shearman vs. The Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company; Pendleton vs. Hughes; Quinn vs. The Mayor, &c. of New-York.

Judgments reversed and new trials granted, costs to abide the event—The East New-York and Jamaica Railroad Company *vs.* Elmore; The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America *vs.* Minch; Sheehan *vs.* Woodhull.

Judgment reversed and new trial granted—Edward S. Stokes *vs.* The People.

Judgment of General and Special Terms reversed, and judgment for the defendant with costs—Allyn *vs.* Thurston; Allyn *vs.* Thurston.

Judgment reversed, and judgment for defendant, dismissing the proceedings with costs—The People ex rel. the Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburg Railroad *vs.* Batcheller.

Judgment reversed as to Palmer and affirmed as to Roberts, on conditions—Gouge *vs.* Roberts.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Monell.

Hillyer *vs.* Oxenham; motion dismissed.
Oxenham *vs.* Hillyer; motion dismissed.
Hunter *vs.* Heward; motion granted.
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Females *vs.* American Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females of the City of New-York; order for judgment on remittitur.
Hargrave *vs.* Hargrave; defendant adjudged in contempt; commitment ordered.
The West, Bradley & Cary Manufacturing Company *vs.* Dederick; order granted.
Leopold *vs.* Haeger; judgment for defendant on demurrer to fifth defense, with costs.
Watson *vs.* Loged; motion to strike out such of the complaint as irrelevant granted; in all other things denied.
Libby *vs.* Rennie; motion denied, with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Hodgman *vs.* Frost; motion granted.

The Walworth Family—Their Residence in Kentucky.

From the Louisville Commercial, June 6.

A gentleman has given us some facts relative to the personal acquaintance with the Walworth family, whose name has become the text for much sermonizing of late. Mrs. Walworth was the daughter of Gen. Hardin, of Illinois, whose widow was the wife of Chancellor Walworth, the father of the murdered man. Six or seven years ago, Mrs. Walworth, living unhappily with her husband, removed to Louisville, her friends having purchased the old Zane estate, on the Work-house road, about two miles from the city—a beautiful estate, worth $30,000. Here she lived with her family, then consisting of two young daughters and Frank, a noble, affectionate, manly boy of about fourteen years. About three years after her removal here, Mansfield Tracy Walworth, her husband, came to Louisville, and a reconciliation was effected. Here they lived together on the most affectionate terms for nearly three years, and here another daughter was born, which died in infancy. Walworth became restive after a period, and finally persuaded his wife to sell her home and go back to New-York with him. The estate was sold and the proceeds placed at his disposal. After the family removed to New-York, Walworth became unpleasant in his demeanor, and finally treated his wife in such a brutal manner that her friends came to her aid and procured a legal separation.

Mr. L. S. Hardin, a prominent lawyer of this city, is a brother of Mrs. Walworth, and married a daughter of Mr. John I. Jacob. He lives on the estate once owned by his sister. We learn that Mr. Hardin some weeks ago received a letter from Mansfield Tracy Walworth, in which was avowed the determination to kill Mrs. Walworth and her son Frank. Mr. Hardin has gone to New-York, taking this letter with him. It will be produced on the trial, and will doubtless have a marked effect.

Gov. Austin, of Minnesota, declines to be a candidate for re-election. He has held the office for two terms, and says that it has cost him $3,000 more than his salary to live, "which when a man has made what little he has by hard knocks, is not very satisfactory." Republican papers of the State intimate that he would have been renominated if he had expressed the wish

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 10.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200 Western Union... 83¼	200 Pacific Mail... 40⅜
600 do....c. 83¼	100 do... 40⅜
200 do...s3. 83⅛	700 do....c. 40⅛
200 do... 83⅛	100 do...b3. 40⅛
300 do...b3. 83¼	400 do... 40⅛
1000 do...s3. 83⅛	200 Lake Shore... 91⅛
100 do... 83⅛	200 Union Pacific...s3. 28⅛
300 do....c. 83⅛	200 do...s3. 28
300 do...b3. 83⅛	900 do... 28
200 N. Y. C. & Hud...100⅞	500 Rock Island... 108⅜
15 do... 101	300 do....c. 108⅛
100 do...b4. 100⅞	100 Ohio & Miss....c. 37⅞
200 Panama... 111⅛	500 do... 37⅞
100 St. Paul... 54	600 do....c. 38
200 do... 53⅞	200 do...s3. 37⅞
500 C., C. & I. C... 29⅛	100 do...b3. 38

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '65, bet. call... 119⅛	$5,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '68, bet. call... 120⅜
26,000 U. S. 6s, R., '65, bet. call... 116	5,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 R., bet. call... 118
35,000 U.S. 6s, Cur. b.c. 114⅛	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$16,000 Mo. 6s... 94⅛	100 L.S. & M. S. b.c.b3. 91⅛
4,000 Erie 4th... 97	300 do... 91⅛
2,000 L. Sh. Div. bds. 94	100 do... 91⅛
1,000 U. Pac. 1st... 86⅞	24 Illinois Central... 112⅛
5,000 U. Pac. 10s. Inc. 63	300 do...bet. call. 114
20,000 do... 63⅛	400 Erie Railway...b.c. 62⅛
1,000 do... 63⅛	200 do... 62⅛
4,000 Mich. Cen. 7s... 99⅛	200 do....c. 62⅛
20,000 Buff. & E. new. 95½	300 do... 62⅛
2,000 Gal. & Chi. 2d... 97	100 do... 62⅜
20,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s. 105	100 do... 62⅝
2,000 Morris & Es. 2d. 95⅛	100 do...s3. 62⅛
5,000 Ohio & M. C. S. F. 95⅛	200 do... 62⅛
1,000 M. & S. P. 7 3-10. 94	200 do... 63
4,000 M. & St. P. 1st,	300 do... 63¼
La Crosse Div. 92¾	200 do... 63⅜
5,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 88	700 do... 63¼
1,000 W. U. Tel. 7s... 90½	200 do...s60. 62¾
2,000 Canada S. 1st... 94	500 do... 63¼
2,000 Nash. & De. 1st. 92	100 U. Pacific...b.c. 28
3,000 Alt & T. H. Inc. 79	120 Clev. & P. g'd..b.c. 87⅝
1,000 P. R. of Mo. 2d.. 78	71 C., C., C. & I... 87½
5,000 Tol., & W. 2d... 90¾	100 Chi. & R. I...b.c. 108¾
15 Bk. of Commerce..116¾	100 M. & St. P..b.c.s3. 53½
9 Park Bank...153½	200 do... 53⅝
10 Merchants' Bank..121	100 do... 53⅝
15 Fourth N. Bank..113	600 do... 53¼
13 Am. Ex. Bank....109½	100 do... 53⅛
9 Del. & H. Canal...118½	100 do... 53
51 do...b.c...c. 118	200 do... 52⅞
26 do... 118¼	300 do... 52¾
100 Md. Coal Co... 23¼	300 do... 52⅞
200 Cons. Coal... b.c. 52½	100 do... 52⅝
100 Mariposa Pf..b.c. 1	200 do...s3. 52½
100 do... ⅞	200 do... 52⅝
200 West. U. Tel.b.c. 83⅜	100 do... 52¾
200 do....c. 83⅜	100 do... 52⅞
100 do...b10. 83⅜	100 do... 52¾
100 do... 83⅜	20 Morris & Essex.c. 94⅜
300 do... 83¼	100 do...b.c...c. 94⅜
20 American Ex... 65⅛	40 N. Y., N. H. & H. 140¼
100 do... 65	30 do...b3. 140
25 Wells-Fargo Ex... 81¾	100 P., F. W. & C. G'd. 94
400 Mich Cen...b.c... 96½	200 Mar. & C. 1st, Pf... 22
400 Pac. Mail S.S..b.c. 40⅜	253 Mar. & C. 2d. Pf... 11
100 do...b3. 40⅛	200 Del., L. & W..b.c. 105⅞
200 do... 40⅛	200 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 38
1000 do... 40⅛	200 do...b3. 38⅛
1400 do... 40⅛	100 do...s3. 38⅛
400 do... 40⅛	300 do... 38
100 do... 40⅛	100 do...b30. 38
40 N. Y. C. & Hud...101	100 do...b3. 38
200 do..b.c...b3. 101	1000 do... 38
100 do...s3. 100⅞	100 do...b3. 38⅛
100 do...b3. 101	100 do...s3. 37⅞
100 do... 101	800 do...s3. 37¾
200 do...c. 101	200 do... 37¾
300 do...s3. 101	200 do...b3. 37¾
20 do... 101¼	400 do... 37⅞
100 do... 100⅞	300 do... 38
100 do...b3. 101	300 C., C. & I. C...b.c. 29⅝
100 Panama Rail..b.c. 111⅛	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 AND 2:15 P. M.

$25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65. 120⅝	$25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68. 120⅞
6,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65.n. 120⅜	50,000 U. S. 10-40 R.b.c. 113
3,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '68.c. 120⅞	500 U. S. 5s C., '81.. 115⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

500 West. Union...c. 83⅜	200 Erie Railway... 63⅜
100 do...b3. 83⅜	300 do... 63⅛
700 do... 83⅜	600 do... 63⅜
100 Union Pac...b3. 28	100 do... 63⅛
200 do... 28	200 do...b3. 62⅞
100 Pacific Mail... 40⅜	100 do...s60. 62⅞
100 do... 40⅛	400 do... 63⅛
500 do... 40⅛	400 do... 63⅛
300 do... 40⅛	500 do... 63⅛
1000 do... 40⅛	100 do... 63⅛
200 do... 40⅛	100 St. Paul Pf... 72
200 N. Y. C. & Hud...101⅛	100 St. Paul... 54
200 do... 101⅛	100 do... 52⅞
100 do... 101⅛	100 do... 53
400 Lake Shore... 91⅛	1100 Ohio & Miss... 38
100 Rock Island... 108⅜	400 do...s3. 38⅛
100 do... 108⅛	100 do...s3. 38⅛
200 C., C. & I. C... 29⅛	100 do... 38⅛
100 do... 29⅛	100 do... 38⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 B., C. R. & M. 1st. 88	100 Union Pac.b.c.s3. 27⅞
20,000 Un. Pacific 1st... 86⅛	400 do... 27⅞
3,000 Un. Pac. 10s. Inc. 63⅛	850 do... 27⅞
7,000 do... 63⅛	200 do... 27⅞
10,000 do...s3. 63⅛	200 do...s3. 27⅞
1,000 B., H. & E. 1st... 33	1100 do... 27⅞
5,000 do... 32	1500 do... 27
6,000 W. Un. Tel. bds.	200 do... 26⅞
bet. call... 97	100 do... 27
14 Metropol'n Bank...135⅛	1000 do... 27
20 Conr. Coal of Md. 53	45 Mich. Cen...b.c. 96
100 West. Un. Tel.b.c. 83⅜	100 Panama... 111⅛
200 do... 83⅜	500 Chic. & R.I.b.c.s3. 108⅜
500 do...s3. 83⅜	300 Mil. & St. P...b.c. 52⅜
200 do... 83⅜	200 do... 52⅛
200 do... 83⅜	100 do... 51⅞
100 do... 83⅜	200 do... 51⅞
100 Quicksil. Pf...b.c. 43	17 Morris & Essex... 94⅛
100 Amer. Expr...b.c. 64⅛	80 N.Y.,N.H.&H.b3. 140
1200 N.Y. & Hud. Riv.	200 Ohio & Miss... 38
bet. call... 101	10 do... 38
100 Pacific Mail...b.c. 40⅜	100 do..bet. call. 38
100 do... 40⅛	500 do... 37⅞
200 do... 40⅛	100 do... 37⅞
200 do...s3. 40⅛	100 do... 37⅞
200 do... 40⅛	600 do... 37⅞
100 do... 40⅛	200 do...b3. 37⅞
100 do... 40⅛	48 Chic., B. & Q... 104
300 Erie Railway.b.c. 63⅛	200 C., C. & I. C...b.c. 29⅛
200 do...s60. 62⅞	600 do... 29⅛
1000 do... 63⅛	200 do...s30. 29⅛
200 do... 63⅛	300 do... 29⅛
100 Harlem...b.c. 129⅛	100 do... 29⅛
100 L. S. & M. So.b.c. 91⅛	200 do... 29⅛
200 do... 91⅛	100 do... 29⅛
400 Del., L. & West...105⅜	400 do... 29⅛
800 do... 105⅜	1200 do... 29

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$20,000 10-40 Coupon...114⅛	100 St. Paul... 51⅞
600 Western Union... 83⅛	200 do... 51⅞
200 do...s3. 83⅛	200 do... 51⅞
300 do... 83⅛	100 do... 51⅞
200 do...b3. 83⅛	100 do... 51⅞
1500 do...s3. 83	600 do... 51⅞
200 do... 83	700 do... 51⅞
200 do... 82⅞	500 do... 51⅞
100 do... 82⅞	100 do... 51⅞
200 do... 82⅞	100 do... 51⅞
1000 do... 82⅞	200 do... 51⅞
1000 do... 82⅞	300 do... 50⅞
100 Pacific Mail... 40⅛	800 do... 50⅞
100 do... 40⅛	200 do... 50⅞
200 do...s3. 40	100 do... 50⅞
100 do... 40⅛	500 Toledo & Wab... 67
400 do...s3. 40	300 do... 66⅞
400 do... 40	200 do... 66⅞
500 do...s3. 39⅞	100 do... 66⅞
100 do... 40	500 do... 66⅞
500 N. Y. C. & Hud...100⅞	200 do... 66⅞
100 do... 101	300 do... 66
200 do... 100⅞	400 do... 65⅞
400 do... 100⅞	800 do... 65
200 Lake Shore... 91⅛	500 do...b3. 65
400 do... 91⅛	200 St. Paul Pref... 71⅛
100 do... 91⅛	300 Ohio & Miss... 37⅞
100 Union Pacific..b3. 27⅞	800 do... 37⅞
1400 do... 27⅞	200 do...s30. 37⅞
200 do... 27⅞	500 do... 37⅞
200 do... 27	300 do... 37⅞
200 do... 26⅞	100 do...b3. 37⅞
200 do... 26⅞	300 do...s30. 37⅞
100 do... 26⅞	200 do... 37⅞
200 do... 26⅞	1500 do... 37
100 do... 27	100 do... 37⅞
200 Erie Railway... 63⅛	25 N. Y., N. H. & H. 140
100 Pittsburg... 87⅛	100 C., C. & I. C... 28⅞
900 Rock Island... 108⅛	200 do... 28⅞
100 do...s3. 108⅛	200 do... 28⅞
100 do... 108⅛	700 do... 28⅞
100 do... 108⅛	400 do... 28⅞
1000 do...s3. 108	200 do... 28⅞
800 do... 108⅛	500 do... 28
100 do...b3. 108⅛	400 do... 27⅞
100 do...b3. 108	100 Atlantic & Pac., P. 24
400 D., L. & W'n..b30. 106	

TUESDAY, June 10—P. M.

The Foreign financial news to-day is extremely favorable. The private Cables from London and the Continent point to an early release of a large amount of the new Gold Coin now locked up in the Berlin Imperial Mint. The French Government has just paid $50,000,000 additional on the Franco-German Indemnity, and the Bank of France has ample reserves in Gold Coin out of which to pay over $150,000,000 additional in July, August, and September, to complete the whole Indemnity. The British and American Funds are fair in London, and other American Stocks, like Erie, are quoted as on the advance.

These advices have depressed Gold, to-day, to 117½ ℘ cent., and Exchange on London to 108½ ℘ cent., 60 days, and 109½@110½ ℘ cent. short sight and sight Bills. The Public Funds are in demand again, and although the difference in Gold and Exchange is against the Coupon Bonds for Europe, the prices of yesterday are well sustained, and there is rather a better tone to the market for the Railway Mortgages.

Money is lent to the Brokers at from 4 to 6 ℘ cent. per annum, on call, and there is a demand for prime paper at 7 ℘ cent. per annum.

The Share speculation worked by the rule of contraries to-day. The great ease in Money, and the favorable news from abroad were wholly ignored by the *Bearish* speculators in the Western fancies among the Railroads and in New-York Central, Western Telegraph, and Pacific Mail. The last three were not seriously depressed, but the lighter Western Roads like Wabash, Union Pacific, C. C. and Indiana Central, Ohios, and St. Paul were sold down with great vigor, and for a time at any price that was offered on the floor of the Exchange. The outburst against St. Paul Common and Wabash was especially marked, and there was not much more deference paid to Union Pacific, C. C. and I. Central, or Ohios. Some prominent speculator or party of speculators, disappointed about one thing or another at home or out West, (where the Railroad elections of last week may have gone wrong for them,) seemed to be in a very bad humor and fully determined to "break things." The poor St. Paul Road was pitched into without mercy, and perhaps by its best friends, and Wabash, which has been running behind in its receipts of late, was "slaughtered" down to 65½ ℘ cent. The Union Pacific, which is rapidly increasing its receipts, fared but little better, and sales were run down a fraction below 27 ℘ cent. The Broad-street "Nine in Pacific," which one of our neighbors wittily calls the new Directors, talked of borrowing Money by the millions to put the concern on its legs, but the Street was not inclined to follow their croaking below 40 ℘ cent. The 8 ℘ cent. Stocks of Lake Shore and New-York Central ruled comparatively steady.

It may be that the sad disappointment of the Gold clique has something to do with the day's onslaught upon the Railroad fancies. They can make no market for their Gold without cutting down the price one or two points, and so they pay 4 to 5 ℘ cent. Interest to carry it over rather than let loose their hold voluntarily. And to make good their differences some of the party may deem it smart to sell the Share list *short*.

The general market, at 3 o'clock P. M., closed feverish.

Closing Quotations—June 10.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s	115½	115½
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	119½	119½
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	122	122
American Gold	117¾	117½
Bills on London, 60 days	109	108½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	100⅞	100⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	108⅜	108⅛
Pacific Mail	40½	40
St. Paul Preferred	72½	71½
St. Paul Common	54½	50⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	37⅞	37⅞
Western Union Telegraph	83⅜	82¾
Erie	62⅞	63⅛
Union Pacific	28½	27
Lake Shore	91⅛	91⅛
C., C. and Indiana Central	29⅛	27⅞
Toledo and Wabash	68	65⅛
Harlem	129½	129½

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ℘ cent. reg., '81... 116⅛	5-20 coup., n. 1., '65... 120⅜
6 ℘ cent. coup., '81... 123	5-40 reg., '67... 116⅛
5-20 reg., '62... 117⅛	5-20 coup., '67... 122
5-20 coup., '62... 117⅛	5-20 reg., '68... 116⅛
5-20 reg., '64... 117⅛	5-20 coup., '68... 121
5-20 coup., '64... 117⅛	10-40 reg... 113
5-20 reg., '65... 117⅛	10-40 coup... 115
5-20 coup., '65... 119⅛	5s coup., '81... 115⅛
5-20 reg., n. 1., '65... 116⅛	6s currency... 114⅛

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the State stocks:

Tenn. 6s, old... 78⅛	A. 7s, Ark. Cen. R... 18
Tenn. 6s, new... 78	Ohio 6s, '75... 101
Va. 6s, old... 43	Ohio 6s, '81... 105
Va. 6s, new... 50	Ohio 6s, '86... 105⅛
Ga. 7s, new... 90	Ky. 6s... 98
N. C. N. C. R. Co c... 54	Ill. Coup. 6s, '77... 97⅛
N. C. N. C. R. ex-c... 40	Ill. Coup. 6s, '79... 97⅛
N. C. Funding act '66. 17⅛	Mich. 6s, '78... 95
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.. 15⅛	N. Y. Reg. B. L... 107
S. C. Funding act, '66. 16	N. Y. Coup. B. L... 107
Mo. 6s... 94⅛	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '73.. 113
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Is. 92	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '74.. 107
Mo. 6s, Asy. or Univ. 94	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '75.. 107
Cal. 7s... 116	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '77.. 108
Conn. 6s... 102	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '78.. 108
Ark. 6s, Funded... 30	N. Y. 6s, C. L., g., '87. 119⅛
Ark. 7s, L.R.& Ft.S.I. 18	N. Y. 5s, Can. L., '74.. 104
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R... 18	N. Y. 5s, Can. L., '75.. 102⅛
A. 7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O. 18	N. Y. 5s, Can. L., '76.. 102⅛
A. 7s, M.O. & R. Riv. 18	

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York... 133	Hanover... 107⅛
Manhattan... 151	Irving... 120
Merchants'... 121	Metropolitan... 135⅛
Union... 133	Market... 122
America... 155	Nassau... 100
City... 255	Shoe & Leather... 150
Phenix... 99	Corn Exchange... 125
Gallatin National... 120	Continental... 80
State of New-York... 111	St. Nicholas... 109
Commerce... 116⅛	Commonwealth... 86
Mechanics' B'k'g Ass. 100	Park... 153
Mercantile... 132	Fourth National... 113
American Exchange.. 109⅛	Ninth National... 104
Bank of N. America.. 101	German American... 102

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JUNE 10.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s Old	95½	96
City 6s, New	100	100¼
Camden and Amboy	121¾	122
Pennsylvania Central	110	110¼
Reading	117½	
Lehigh Valley	61⅛	61⅜
Catawissa Preferred	42	42½
Philadelphia and Erie	24⅞	25⅛
Northern Central	38	About.
Lehigh Navigation	41⅜	41½
Lehigh Gold Loan	94¼	94½

The Panama Company have declared a Quarterly Dividend of *Three ℘ cent.*, payable July 1.

The Harlem Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ℘ cent.*, payable July 1.

Capt. W. H. Swift and his co-trustees to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Land Grant Mortgage advertise that they will buy in $50,000 of the Bonds June 21 under sealed proposals, to be filed with Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co., No. 56 Wall-street, by noon on June 20.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, June 9, 1873.

☞ We recommend to our friends and customers for investment of surplus Capital, or in exchange for Government Bonds, which can now be sold at unusually high prices, the following Securities of well-known character and established reputation, viz.:

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENT. BONDS—Principal and Interest payable in Gold Coin in New-York City; Interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1; issued in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, either Coupon or Registered. Price 88 1-2 and accrued interest.

Also, THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—Principal and Interest payable in Gold Coin in New-York City; Interest payable January 1 and July 1. Bonds of $1,000 each, Coupon or Registered—price 90 and accrued interest.

The CHESAPEAKE and OHIO RAILROAD is completed and in operation from Richmond to the Ohio River, 420 miles, at a cost, with the equipment, of over $35,000,000, and the rapid development of the business of the Road indicates that its earnings for the ensuing twelve months will not be less than $8,000,000, and for the succeeding year not less than $5,000,000.

Pamphlets containing full information concerning the Road and the country it traverses furnished on application.

We also deal in GOVERNMENT BONDS, CENTRAL and WESTERN PACIFIC, and other first-class Securities; receive deposits, on which we allow four per cent. interest; make collections, and do a general Banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ TEN PER CENT. INVESTMENT.—At present rate of gold, an investment of $10,000 in the FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS of the VERMONT DIVISION of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad Trunk Line yields an annual interest of $880, and, held to maturity, an annual rate of Ten per Cent. Issued in denominations of $1,000, $500, and $100, and limited to $20,000 per mile. Price for the present 80 and accrued interest. For sale or exchange for marketable securities. E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., St. Johnsbury, Vt.; FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 311 Broadway, New-York; FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Milk-st., Boston, Financial Agents.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., BANKERS, NO. 9 WALL-ST. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Wilmington Naval Stores Market.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 10.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 41c. Resin dull; no sales reported. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 for Hard and $3 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar quiet at $3 25.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 10, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs... 2	Crude, Turp. bbls... 300
Bees-wax, pkgs... 5	Pitch, bbls... 50
Copper, bbls... 175	Tar, bbls... 320
Cotton, bales... 1,786	Leather, sides... 20,992
Eggs, bbls... 1,874	Moss, bales... 30
Beans, bbls... 170	Oil-cake, pkgs... 96
Flour, bbls... 12,380	Butter, pkgs... 2,252
Meal, bbls... 565	Cheese, pkgs... 5,488
Meal, bags... 325	Cut-meats, pkgs... 432
Wheat, bushels... 180,911	Lard, tcs... 784
Corn, bushels... 105,407	Lard, kegs... 200
Oats, bushels... 51,125	Tallow, pkgs... 167
Malt, bushels... 7,000	Grease, pkgs... 50
Peas, bushels... 15,800	Stearine, pkgs... 45
Rice, No... 128	Starch, pkgs... 400
Hides, bdls... 170	Tobacco, hhds... 819
Oil, bbls... 50	Tobacco, pkgs... 13
Resin, bbls... 2,616	Wool, bales... 616
Spirits Turp., bbls... 571	Whisky, bbls... 1,50

ASHES—Have been selling in a jobbing way at $8 for Pots.

COFFEE—For Rio commissions of ⅛c. have been made, and a moderate business in consequence has been induced. Sales have been reported of 1,136 bags, per Gassandi, 1,037 bags, per Ontario, on private terms; at Baltimore, 1,125 bags, per Chowan, and 634 bags, per Red Wing, on private terms; stock of Rio at the ports, 114,038 bags, of which 75,057 bags here. We quote invoices nominally thus: Rio, 17¾c.@18c.; fair, 18¼c.@18½c.; good, 18¾c.@19c.; prime, 19¼c.@19½c., gold, ℘ lb., 60 and 90 days' credit; Rio, in lots, 18c.@19¾c., gold; Java, 20¼c.@22¼c.; Maracaibo, 18¼c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 19c.@20¼c.; San Domingo, 17c.@17¼c., gold.

COTTON—For early deliveries there has been a very steady market with a moderate business; sales have been reported of 1,423 bales, of which 354 bales last evening, including 207 bales to shippers, 934 bales to spinners, and 282 bales on speculation. For forward delivery there has been a fair business at prices ⅛c. higher; sales since our last have been reported of 18,600 bales, of which 4,100 bales last evening, including June delivery, at 19¼c.; July, 19¼c.@19⅜c.; August, 19⅜c.@19½c.; October, 18c.@18⅛c.; December, 17⅝c. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,788 bales, including 18 bales from Wilmington, 1,015 bales from Savannah, 755 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 3,529 bales, and thus far this week 9,769 bales, against 13,325 bales same time last week; and since Sept. 1, 3,433,919 bales, against 2,635,708 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than a half grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
Good Ordinary	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
Low Middling	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	19
Middling	19⅜	19⅜	20	20⅛
Good Middling	21⅜	21⅜	22	22⅛

EGGS—Have been in light receipt and selling at better prices; sales at from 19c.@21c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western Flour has been somewhat restricted. Shippers have been in the market for small lines, with the principal trade, however, in goods suited to the wants of the local trade. The prices offered for large lots are fully 10c.@15c. lower than the figures appended, but holders refuse to make the concessions demanded. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,600 bbls., all told, including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 40@$6, chiefly at $5 60@$5 75 for fair to good; inferior to good Extra State, $6 60@$7 10, chiefly $6 90@$7; good to very fancy do., $7 10@$8, chiefly at $7 25@$7 50; very poor to good shipping Extra Western at $6 40@$7, chiefly at $6 60@$7; very poor to very good shipping brands round hoop Ohio, $6 65@$7 25 ℘ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate figures.

No. 2 Flour, ℘ bbl	$3 50@$4 89
Sour Flour	4 00@ 7 75
Superfine State and Western	5 40@ 6 00
Extra State	6 00@ 8 00
Extra City, shipping brands	6 75@ 8 10
Extra Genesee	8 15@10 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 65@ 7 25
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 50@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 30@10 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 10@10 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 25@11 00
Extra Minnesota, ordinary to fancy	7 00@11 00

In Southern Flour there has been a light business on inside prices. Sales, 500 bbls., in lots, at from $5 50@$7 90 for very poor to choice shipping, and $7 90@$11 25 for ordinary to very choice trade and family extras, ℘ bbl.... California Flour has been dull, with good to very choice Extra quoted at $8 75@$9 75; Oregon Flour dull at $9 75@$10 ℘ bbl.... Rye Flour has been quiet at $4 25@$5 75 for inferior to choice Superfine, and $5 75@$5 90 for Fancy; sales, 300 bbls., chiefly of the better grades, at $5 50@$5 90 ℘ bbl.... Corn-meal has been in light demand at from $3 15@$3 50 for inferior to Fancy Yellow Western, chiefly at $3 25@$3 35 from dock and delivered; $3 15@$3 40 for White do.; $3 25@$3 40 for Jersey; $3 30@$3 35 for Calorie, and $3 60@$3 65 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been 500 bbls.... Bag-meal inactive within the range of from $1 15@$1 20 for coarse, $1 25@$1 30 for Yellow, and $1 25@$1 30 for White, ℘ 100 lbs.... Oat-meal selling slowly at $7 50@$8 50 ℘ bbl.

FRUITS—For foreign dried the market has been quiet at unchanged figures; sales embrace 500 boxes loose Muscatel Raisins, on private terms; 2,200 boxes Layer Raisins at $2@$2 05; 500 boxes loose Muscatel, on private terms; 850 bbls. Currants on private terms, quoted at 5¾c.; 120 casks Turkey Prunes, part at 9c.; 50 cases Sardines, quarter-boxes, on private terms; 150 cases do., quarter and half boxes, on private terms. Layer Raisins quoted at $2@$2 05; Currants, 5¾c.; Citron, 35c.@36c. for English and Leghorn.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been more active at lower figures, with sales of 4,000 boxes, part at $2 40@$2 50.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat advanced early in the day 1c. ℘ bushel, but later the market became rather quiet, with bids not exceeding the prices realized yesterday. Sales, 184,300 bushels at $1 40 for Rejected Spring; $1 45@$1 47, No. 3 Chicago; $1 50, No. 3 Milwaukee; $1 50@$1 55, No. 2 Chicago; $1 53@$1 55, North-west; $1 55@$1 58, No. 2 Milwaukee, (latter very choice;) $1 58, choice No. 2 Minnesota; $1 60, No. 1 Chicago; $1 65, No. 1 Milwaukee; $1 65@$1 68, Winter Red Western; $1 70@$1 85, White Michigan. Also sales 50,000 bushels, part No. 2 Milwaukee, for last half June, at $1 56; remainder No. 1 Milwaukee on private terms. Rye more active; sales, 1,000 bushels State, 8,400 bushels Western, at 94c. Barley and Malt quiet. Corn opened a shade firmer, with fair export and home trade demand, but closed weak and scarcely so active. Sales, 120,000 bushels; 54c.@59c. for New Mixed Western, chiefly 55c.@56c., on steamer; 64c.@65c., High Mixed and Yellow Western. Oats have been pressed for sale at lower prices, mainly owing to increased supplies. Sales, 54,000 bushels at 44c.@47c. for New Mixed Western, closing at 44c.@45c.; 50c.@53c., White Western; 43c.@45c., Black Western.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been dull, with Bags quoted at 14½c.@15c.; Bagging, 9½c.... Domestic Cloth at 13c.@13½c., for prompt deliveries.

HAY AND STRAW—The common grades have been pressed for sale at inside prices. Prime stock is wanted. Prime Bale Hay quoted at $24@$28; good, $20@$22; good Shipping, $16@$17; common, $10@$12; Clover, $14@$16; Long Rye Straw, $21@$22; Short, $15@$16; Oats, $10@$12 ℘ ton.

HEMP—Trade has been very quiet, without business of consequence reported. American quoted at $120@$125 for Undressed, and $175@$225 for Dressed, ℘ ton; Manila, 10½c.@10¾c.; Sisal, 8¾c., gold; Jute, 2¾c.@4¼c.; Jute Butts, 1⅝c.@1⅞c., currency, ℘ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@18c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canadian, 15c.@18c. Jute Butts—Sales, 100 bbls. at 1⅞c., currency, on time.

METALS—Copper has been steadily held at the late decline, with sales of 200,000 lbs. Ingot at 29½c.@30c. for Lake. Scotch Pig-iron has been very dull and unsettled; sales comprise 600 tons Monklin and Carmiroe, said to be at $44. We quote: Glengarnock Pig at $48@$49; Eglinton do., $46@$47; Coltness, $58@$60; No. 1 American Pig at $48@$49; No. 2 do., $46@$47; Wrought Scrap at $45@$48; English Rails at $70, gold; American Rails, at works, $80@$82 50; old Double-head and T Rails at $52.... Pig-lead has been quiet at 6¾c.@6⅞c., gold, for ordinary foreign; sales, 50 tons.... Spelter has been dull at 7¼c.@7¾c., gold. .... Pig-tin has been inactive and weak, with Straits quoted at 31c., and English at 30c.; Banca, 36c.@36½c., gold. Tin Plates neglected and weak; Charcoal Plates quoted here at $11@$11 50; Charcoal Terne, $9 50@$10; Coke, $8 50@$9 25; Coke Terne, $7 75@$8 75, gold, ℘ box.... Zinc neglected.

MOLASSES—There has been a moderate inquiry for refining grades at irregular prices; sales embrace 428 hhds. Muscovado on private terms; New-Orleans, very inferior to fancy, quoted at from 55c.@80c.; chiefly very good to very choice, in lots, at 70c.@78c.; Porto Rico at 32½c.@60c.; Cuba at 18c.@45c., and English Islands at 25c.@60c., ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The markets for Spirits Turpentine has been rather quiet and prices are easier, the market closing with 45c.; this last bid for merchantable order. Sales have been: 80 bbls. at 46c.@46½c. on dock, 50 bbls. at 46c.; 30 bbls. at 45½c., and 176 bbls. at 45c.; also, 50 bbls. in lots, from store at 48c.@49c. Resin—Strained is rather more steadily held, quoted at $3@$3 10 for common and good. Sales of 850 bbls. common Strained at $3, and 700 bbls. good Strained at $3 10. The demand for the fine grades continued moderate. Sales of 210 bbls. extra Pale on private terms, and 100 bbls. No. 1 at $3 87½.

OILS—Trade has been very light for most articles, with the annexed revised range of prices ruling; Crude Whale quoted at 62c.@65c.; Bleached Whale at 72c.@75c.; Crude Sperm at $1 45@$1 50; Unbleached Sperm at $1 67½@$1 70; Bleached at $1 72½@$1 75; prime to choice Winter Lard-oil at 71c.@74c.; Red Oil at 48c.; Saponified, 48c.@49c.; Linseed-oil, in job lots, at 92c.@$1 01, in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 15@$1 20, in casks; Menhaden at 51c.@52c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 45c.@47c.; Yellow and White at 50c.@60c. ℘ gallon; Palm-oil at 8¾c.@9c. ℘ lb.

PETROLEUM—There is rather an easier range of prices, with a limited inquiry; Refined, on the spot, 19⅜c.@19⅝c., with a settlement of contract for 1,000 bbls. effected at the lower price; 5,000 bbls., each September and October, 19¾c. Crude in bulk held at 9c. Refined in cases, 25c.@25¼c. Naphtha, 10½c.@11c. for Western, and 11c.@11½c. for City. In Philadelphia, trade has been unimportant; quoted at 19¾c.@19⅞c.

PROVISIONS—For Pork there has been a quiet and steady market, with a few small lots placed to shippers and light sales on speculation. Sales have been reported of 50 bbls. New Mess at $16 55, 20 bbls. do. at $16 75, and 100 bbls. do. on private terms; also, 50 bbls. Old Mess at $16, 250 bbls. for balance of the month at $16 60, and 250 bbls. for July at $16 75; Extra Prime, $14; Western Prime Mess, $17@$18. Lard has been pressed for sale at prices 1-16c.@⅛c. lower. Sales have been 500 tcs., scarcely contract stock, at 8⅝c. on dock; 500 tcs. contract stock for balance of the month at 9 1-16c., closing with 9c. bid and 9 1-16c. asked; also, sales of 500 tcs. for July on private terms; 1,250 tcs. at 9 3-16c.@9 5-16c., closing at the inside price; 500 tcs. for August at 9½c., and 500 tcs. for September at 9⅝c. City Steam steadily held, with 500 tcs. sold at 8¾c.; also 50 tcs. No. 1 at 7¾c. Dressed Hogs have been quoted at 6½c.@7c. Bacon has been offering at lower prices; sales of 175 boxes Long Clear at 8c., and 800 boxes Short Clear at 8¾c.@8⅝c., with small lots of Staffords at 8¾c. Cut-meats have been quiet, with sales of 25 boxes Rib Bellies, 16 lbs. average, at 8c; 1,000 loose City-pickled Shoulders at 8c.; 3,000 do. at 8c.... Beef has been selling in lots to the extent of 100 bbls. within the range of from $9@$11 for New Mess; $11@$13 for New Extra do., ℘ bbl. Tierce Beef quoted at $18@$22 50 for Prime Mess; $23@$25 for India Mess, and $26@$29 for Extra Indian Mess. Beef Hams inactive within the range of $25@$33 for inferior to very choice brands; sales, 75 bbls. Texas at $25@$30. There is a trifle steadier market for Butter, with a better trade. New Butter quoted at 22c.@30c. for fair to very choice State; 30c.@32c. for fancy lots, and 16c.@24c. for Western, chiefly at 18c.@22c. for good to fine stock; 24c.@25c. for fancy do.... Cheese is lower, with larger supplies. State Factory at 10c.@14½c.; State Dairy at 7c.@13c.; Western product at from 10c.@14c. for ordinary to very choice Factory, ℘ lb.

RICE—Has been in light demand, within the range of from $7 75@$9 for fair to very choice Carolina, $7 50@$8 for Patna, and $6 75@$7 for Rangoon.

SEEDS—There has been a light sale for Grass to the home trade at steady prices. Linseed has been very quiet. We quote: Clover within the range of from 8½c.@9c. ℘ lb. for common to choice; Rough Flax at from $2 25@$2 40; Timothy at $4 25@$4 50, and Calcutta Linseed at $2 70, gold, ℘ bushel.

SUGARS—Raw have been steadily held under a poor inquiry from refiners; sales have been reported of 2,125 hhds. and 110 bbls., embracing 518 hhds. Centrifugal at 9 3-16c.; 800 hhds. Muscovado on private terms; 700 hhds. good fair to good refining do., 8c.@8¼c.; 207 hhds. prime do., 8¾c.; 100 hhds. and 50 boxes Centrifugal, 8¾c., and 500 boxes Derosne, 9¾c. Fair refining Cuba quoted at 7¾c.; good do., 8¼c.; prime do., 8¾c.; No. 12 box clayed stock at 8¼c.@8⅝c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8¾c.@9¾c. Refined Sugars have been steadily held, with Powdered quoted at 11c.; Crushed at 11¼c.; Granulated at 10¾c.; A's, 10c.@10¼c., and Yellows at 9c.@9½c.

TALLOW, &c.—There has been a dull and depressed market at 8⅝c.@8 15-16c. for prime City; sales have been reported of 95,000 lbs. at 8¾c.@8⅞c., and 8,000 lbs. at 7¼c.@8¼c. Of Stearine, 125 tcs. sold at 9 7-16c.@9½c. Of Grease, 75 pkgs. at 7¼c.

TEAS—There is a fair business for this season of the year, with prices steadily held; sales have been reported of 3,000 half-chests Green, 2,300 half-chests Japan, and 1,000 half-chests Oolong.

TOBACCO—Business has been limited to small lots, embracing 100 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 8c.@14c.; 50 cases Wisconsin Seed Leaf, crop 1871, at 6c.; 76 cases Ohio do., crop 1872, 6c.@6½c.; 100 cases sundry lots, crop 1871, at 15c.@25c.; 50 cases do., crop 1870, at 8c.@9c.; and 500 bales Havana at 83c.@$1 02½.

WHISKY—Has been about steadily held, with a moderately active market; sales are 500 bbls. at 93c.

FREIGHTS—There has been an increased demand from the Grain trade, induced by easier rates. Rates outside of this are without change. To Liverpool, by steam, 97,500 bushels Grain at 11d.@11½d., 50 hhds. Tobacco at 40s., 3,060 boxes Cheese at 55s. To Glasgow, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. 9d., 650 boxes Cheese at 55s., 200 boxes Bacon at 50s. To Cardiff or Bristol, by steam, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. 3d. The charters include a Norwegian bark, hence to Cork, for orders to the United Kingdom, 2,100 quarters Grain at 8s. 6d., or, if direct, 3d. off; a Norwegian bark, (relet,) 3,700 quarters do., same voyage, at 8s. 3d., with 3d. off if direct; a bark, (to arrive,) hence to Cork, for orders to United Kingdom, 2,700 quarters Grain at 8s. 3d.; an Italian bark, (relet,) 3,800 quarters Grain, same voyage, at 8s. 6d.; a British bark, hence to a Baltic port, 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 7s. 3d.; a British bark hence to Stettin, 3,300 bbls. Refined do. at 7s. 3d.; an American bark hence to Bremen, 4,600 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 6s. 3d.; an American brig, 284 tons, hence to Malaga, Staves at previous rates; an American brig, 350 tons, hence to Cadiz, Staves and general cargo at $45 for Light Pipe; an American vessel, 663 tons, hence to Lisbon, Tobacco and staves on private terms; an American bark, from Philadelphia to Gibraltar, for orders to Venice or Trieste, 2,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 8s. 3d.; an American brig, from Philadelphia to Trieste, 3,000 bbls. refined do. at 8s. 3d.; an American schooner, 511 tons, from Wilmington to a direct Continental port, full cargo of Naval Stores at 6s. 9d. for Resin, and 8s. 9d. for Spirits Turpentine.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 10.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 145 cars reported to arrive, 2,567 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,171 head, or 363 cars, against 303 cars for the same time last week; market opened active at strong last week's prices, but before the close showed some signs of weakening, although no pronounced decline was established; about 1,700 head were disposed of; sales of 693 head of Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,025 lbs. to 1,382 lbs., at $5 82½@$6 35; 164 head of Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,081 lbs. to 1,167 lbs., at $5 75@$6; 17 head of Ohio Steers, averaging 1,140 lbs., at $6; 15 head of Kansas Steers, averaging 1,281 lbs., at $6 37½; 167 head of Texas Steers, ranging from 1,022 lbs. to 1,307 lbs., at $5 75@$6 12½; 324 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,064 lbs. to 1,269 lbs., at $5 30@$6 12½; 21 head Michigan stockers, averaging 867 lbs., at $5 37½. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,200 head, against 2,600 head for the same time last week; the market is not fairly opened; prices full ¼c. off from last week's closing rates; sales of 1,388 head of Ohio clipped Sheep, ranging from 69 lbs. to 93 lbs. at $5@$6; 209 Michigan Clipped, averaging 83 lbs., at $5 80. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 2,000 head, making total supply for the week thus far 16,900 head, against 14,700 head for the same time last week. Market slow and dull at $4 50@$4 75; Eastern buyers holding off, and the local trade supplied themselves well last week, the consequences being that up to noon to-day there were not sufficient sales to make reliable quotations. Pens are well filled and prospects strong.

WATERTOWN, Mass., June 10.—Beef Cattle receipts, 687 head; supply light; nearly one-half of the Western Cattle sold at prices fully ¼c. ℘ lb. higher on live weight, as compared with the rates of last week; sales of choice at $10@$10 25; extra, $9@$9 75; first quality, $8@$8 75; second quality, $6@$7 75; third quality, $5@$5 75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,193 head; market inactive; sheared Sheep sold at 5½c.@6½c. ℘ lb., and sheared yearlings at 7c.@8c. ℘ lb.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Cattle quiet and steady; receipts, 3,500; sales of fair to good Steers at $5@$5 45; choice to extra, $5 65@$5 90; choice butchers' stock, $5 10@$5 30; shipments, 3,500. Live Hogs quiet and weak; receipts, 5,500; market a shade lower; sales of common to fair at $4 10@$4 30; choice, $4 35@$4 55; shipments, 4,500.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 10.—Lake and rail imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 13,861 bbls.; Wheat, 187,000 bushels; Corn, 149,700 bushels; Oats, 49,300 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Rye, 25,500 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 139,958 bushels; Corn, 54,471 bushels; Oats, 27,008 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 10,400 bushels; Corn, 52,957 bushels; Oats, 34,300 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 10½c.@10⅝c.; Rye, 9½c.; Oats, 6½c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7@$8; Bakers', $7 75@$8; Amber, $8 50@$9 25; White $9 50@$10. Wheat quiet; sales, 8,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, to arrive, at $1 40; 24,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 42; quoted—Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 49; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 40@$1 42; Chicago No. 2, $1 38; White Canada, $1 75@$1 97½; White Michigan, $1 80@$1 98. Corn firm, but little doing; sales, 2,500 bushels No. 2 Mixed at 46c.; quoted—No. 2, 45½c.@46c. Oats quiet; sales, 2,000 bushels No. 2, in lots, at 39c.@40c. Barley steady; Canada, 95c.@$1; No. 2 Western, 90c.@95c.; two-rowed State, 84c.@88c.; four-rowed, 95c. Rye nominally 85c. Barley-malt—Western, $1@$1 10; prime Winter Western, $1 10@$1 15; prime Canada, $1 20@$1 25. Rye-malt held at 95c. Other articles unchanged.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Flour quiet and weak; a few choice and fancy lots of Extra Spring sold at $6 75@$8. Wheat firm and in fair demand; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 30@$1 31; No. 2 do., $1 25½, spot; $1 25¼, seller June; $1 23¼, seller July; No. 3 Spring, $1 14½; Rejected, $1. Corn in fair demand and advanced; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 35⅝c., spot or seller June; 38c., seller July; 41c., seller August; Rejected, 32c. Oats in fair demand and higher; sales of No. 2 at 28½c.@28¾c. cash; 29½c.@30c., seller July; 28c., seller August; Rejected, 25½c. Rye steady at 61c. for No. 2. Barley dull and nominal. Provisions—Demand light; holders firm. Pork higher; sales at $15 85, cash, held at $16 12½, seller July; $16 bid. Lard in fair demand and higher; 8½c. bid for round lots, spot. Bulk-meats steady and unchanged; no sales. Bacon quiet; no sales. Whisky steady at 90c. Freights—Corn, to Buffalo, 6c.; Wheat, to do., 3½c.; Wheat, to Port Colbourne, 7c.; Corn, to do., 6½c. Receipts—9,000 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bushels Wheat, 242,000 bushels Corn, 184,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Rye, and 1,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 170,000 bushels Oats, and 25,000 bushels Rye.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—Flour dull and unsettled; business small; prices irregular and lower. Wheat firmer; sales of sample lots of prime soft Spring at $1 15; choice, $1 20; No. 3 Fall, $1 40@$1 41. Corn steady; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 38½c., cash; 40c.@40½c., seller July. Oats firmer and higher; sales of No. 2 at 33½c.@33¾c., cash; 33¾c.@34¼c., seller July; 32c.@32½c., seller August. Barley and Rye—No market. Whisky dull at 89c. Pork dull at $17. Dry-salted Meats lower; sales of Clear Rib Sides at 8¼c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c. Bacon lower for futures; sales of Clear Sides at 8¾c., seller July; sales of jobbing and order lots at 7¼c. for Shoulders, 9c. for Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c.@9⅜c. for Clear Sides. Lard dull at 8c. for Summer. Hogs sold at $3 75@$4 49. Cattle steady at $3 50@$4 75 for fat Indianas and Texans; $3@$4 25 for native Cows and Heifers, $4 25@$4 50 for fair butchers', $5@$5 75 for prime to choice Steers. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 83,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 10.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales of 2,200 bbls. at $8 25 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25 for Amber Winter; $10 25 for White Winter; $10 75 for Double Extra. Wheat steady; sales of 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 54. Corn dull; sales of car-lots at 55c. Oats quiet; sales of State at 46c. Corn-meal, $1 25 for Bolted; $1 20 for Unbolted, ℘ cwt. Mill-feed dull; Shorts, $16 50; Shipstuffs, $17 50; Middlings, $18 50@$19 ℘ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat 8c., Corn and Rye 7½c. to New-York; Lumber $3 25 to the Hudson, $1 25 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Receipts by lake—32,300 bushels Wheat, 884,000 feet Lumber. Shipments by canal—7,700 bushels Wheat, 8,400 bushels Rye, 2,207,000 feet Lumber.

TOLEDO, June 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; declined 2c.@3c.; sales of Extra White Michigan at $1 75; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 56¾; seller June, $1 56½; seller July, $1 55; No. 1 Red, $1 60; No. 2 do., $1 53½; No. 3 Red, $1 36; Rejected, $1 30; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 65. Corn a shade higher; sales of High Mixed, spot, at 44c.; seller July, 45¼c.; Low Mixed, 43½c.; Yellow, 44½c.; White, 47½c.; no grade, 38c.; damaged, 31c. Oats steady at 28½c. for No. 1, 36½c. for No. 2, 36½c. for Michigan. Freights firm; to Buffalo, 4½c.@5c., to Oswego and Kingston, 8c.@8½c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 41,000 bushels Corn, and 6,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, and 1,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—Flour dull, heavy, and declined; Superfine, $4 50@$5; Extras, $5 50@$6; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7 25@$8, the latter for choice State; Ohio and Indiana do., $7 25@$8 50; high grades, $9 25@$10 75. Wheat very weak; Red, $1 61@$1 66; Amber, $1 75@$1 80. Rye steady at 87c.@88c. Corn dull; Yellow, 59c.@60c.; Mixed Western, 59c., White, 67c. Oats more active; White, 52c.@52½c.; Mixed, 47c.@50 .. the latter for light. Molasses—Sales Cuba at 29c. Provisions dull; Mess Pork, $18@$18 25; Hams, in pickle, 11¾c.@12½c. Petroleum quiet, Crude, 13½c.; Refined, 19⅝c. Whisky in limited demand at 95c.

BALTIMORE, June 10.—Flour very dull. Wheat dull; Choice White, $1 82@$1 93; do. Amber, $1 90; Western Red, $1 60@$1 65; do. Spring Red, $1 45@$1 50. Corn quiet; Southern White, 10c.@11c.; do. Yellow, 68c.; Mixed Western, 62½c. Oats dull; Southern, 46c.@50c.; Western Mixed, 47c.@58c.; do. White, 49c.@50c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Hay unchanged. Provisions dull. Mess Pork nominal at $17 25@$17 50. Lard dull and nominal at 8¾c.@9c. Bulk Meats nominal; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Rib Sides, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c. Bacon—Only a limited jobbing demand; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Rib Sides, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@16c. Western Butter firm and unchanged; receipts light. Whisky quiet at 94c.

CINCINNATI, June 10.—Flour dull at $7 25@$7 75. Wheat quiet at $1 45@$1 48. Corn dull at 45c. Rye quiet at 73c. Oats dull at 36c.@46c. Barley nominal. Butter easier; not quotably lower. Provisions firmer; an improved feeling prevails. Pork firm; held at $16 50@$16 75; buyers firm at $16 25. Lard steady at 8¼c. for steam, spot; 8½c. bid, seller July; Kettle held at 8¾c. Bulk Meats firm at 6⅝c. for Shoulders, 8½c. for Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c. for Clear Sides. Bacon firmer; at 7½c. for Shoulders, 9½c. for Clear Rib Sides, 9⅞c. for Clear Sides, with jobbing sales. Whisky steady at 89c.

MILWAUKEE, June 10.—Flour steady; sales of Extra Spring at $7@$7 25. Wheat firm and in fair demand; sales of No. 1 at $1 34¾; No. 2, $1 27¾, cash; $1 26¾ seller June; $1 25 seller July. Oats firm and in fair demand, at 28¾c. for No. 2; sales of No. 1 at 31½c. Corn firm and in fair demand, at 36c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye in fair demand and lower, at 73c. for No. 1. Barley dull and declining, at 70c. for No. 2 Spring. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 7c.; to Oswego, 13c. Receipts—13,000 bbls. Flour, 231,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour and 65,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, June 10.—Flour steady; sales of Extra Family at $6; A No. 1, $8; Fancy, $8 75. Wheat dull at $1 40@$1 65 on arrival. Corn steady at 56c.@58c. for Sacked Oats in good demand and firm at 47c.@49c. Rye and Barley unchanged. Pork firm at $17. Bacon firm and fairly active at 7¾c. for Shoulders, 9¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c. for Clear Sides, packed. Hams in good demand and steady at 13c. for Plain, 13½c.@14½c. for Sugar Cured, packed. Bulk-meats quiet and firm at 6½c. for Shoulders, 8¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 9c. for Clear Sides, loose; ¼c. higher for packed. Lard lower at 8¾c. for Tierce, 10c.@10½c. for Keg, 8½c. for Steam. Whisky steady at 89c.

DETROIT, June 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; sales of Extra White at $1 84@$1 85; No. 1 White, $1 73@$1 75; Amber Michigan, $1 62. Corn quiet and unchanged; 43c. bid for No. 1; 44c. asked. Oats quiet and unchanged. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—6,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn.

MEMPHIS, June 10.—Flour dull and drooping at $4 50@$10. Corn firm and in fair demand at 57c. Oats dull and drooping at 43c.@44c. Pork in fair demand and lower at $17@$17 25. Lard dull and nominal at 7c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, and 9c.@9¼c. for Sides.

MILWAUKEE, June 10.—The receipts of Wheat to-day were nearly 250,000 bushels, against 42,000 bushels for the same day last year. The receipts this year exceed those of last year by over 3,000,000 bushels, and the shipments by 3,500,000 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., June 10.—Corn quiet; Mixed easier at 58c.; White, 62c.@63c. Bran, 80c. Hay dull; prime, $22. Pork easier at $17 25. Others unchanged. Exchange—Sterling, 128½; New-York Sight, ⅜ premium; Gold, 117⅜.

CLEVELAND, June 10.—Wheat dull and unchanged; nominally $1 65 for No. 1 Red Winter, $1 54 for No. 2. Corn firmer; held at 46c.@47c. Oats steady at 40c. for No. 1. Petroleum quiet, steady, and unchanged.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 10.—Cotton in fair demand; Ordinary, 12¾c.; good Ordinary, 15c.@15¼c.; Low Middling, 16¾c.@17c.; Middling, 18¼c.@18¼c.; net receipts, 1,177 bales; gross, 1,336 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; last evening, 3,200 bales; stock, 68,124 bales.

MOBILE, June 10.—Cotton firm; good Ordinary, 16c.; Low Middling, 17c.; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 199 bales; exports coastwise, 194 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 21,491 bales.

BALTIMORE, June 10.—Cotton firmer; Middling, 19¼c.; gross receipts, 31 bales; exports coastwise, 76 bales; sales, 101 bales; stock, 4,526 bales.

GALVESTON, June 10.—Cotton quiet and steady; Good Ordinary, 14¼c.@14½c.; net receipts, 135 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 33,062 bales.

MEMPHIS, June 10.—Cotton higher; Low Middling, 17¼c.; receipts, 266 bales; shipments, 45 bales; stock, 24,511 bales.

CHARLESTON, June 10.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 18¼c.; net receipts, 293 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 11,647 bales.

AUGUSTA, June 10.—Cotton firm, in good demand; Middling, 17½c.; receipts, 134 bales; shipments, 224 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 10.—Cotton dull; Middling, 18¼c.; net receipts, 696 bales; sales, 414 bales; stock, 16,905 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 10—4:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £225,000.

11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92¾ for money, and 92⅞ for the account. United States 5-20s Bonds, 1865s, old, 91¾; 1867's, 94¼; 10-40s, 88¾; new 5s, 89¾. Erie Railway Shares, 48¾.

2 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅞. Erie Railway Shares, 48⅛.

5 P. M.—Consols closed unchanged. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 92; 1867s, 94½; new 5s, 89⅞. Erie Railway Shares, 49.

FRANKFORT, June 10.—United States 5-20 bonds 95⅞ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, June 10.—Rentes 56f. 77c.

LIVERPOOL, June 10—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened firmer. Middling Uplands, 8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 22,000 quarters, including 18,000 quarters American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm, but prices are unchanged. The sales of the day are now estimated at 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Cotton shipped from New-Orleans deliverable August and September at 9d. Breadstuffs—The market is dull. Corn, 27s. ℘ quarter.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed unchanged. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. Of the sales 6,000 bales were American. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, May, at 8¾d.; from the same ports, deliverable in June, at 8¾d.; from New-Orleans, deliverable August and September, at 9 3-16d. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet but firmer. Breadstuffs—Wheat, 11s.@12s. 2d ℘ cental for Red Western Spring. The receipts of Corn for the past three days have been 18,000 quarters, including 8,000 quarters American. Evening—Common Resin, 7s. 9d. ℘ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 38s. 6d. ℘ cwt.

LONDON, June 10.—Refined Petroleum, 14d. ℘ gallon.

ANTWERP, June 10.—Petroleum, 39½f. for fine American.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

READY THIS DAY.

WORK. A STORY OF EXPERIENCE. By Miss ALCOTT. Author of "Little Women." With thirty Character Illustrations, by Sol. Eytinge. One handsome volume to match Mrs. Stowe's "Pink and White Tyranny."

Price $1 75.

Miss ALCOTT'S new novel is a plea for independence as preferable to a life of dependence. Work is wealth, and occupation is a surer promoter of health and happiness than money. Sold by all book and news dealers. Mailed, post-paid, by the publishers.

ROBERTS BROTHERS, BOSTON.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION. NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Deposits made now draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday Evenings 5 to 7.
ASSETS ELEVEN MILLION DOLLARS.
Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Bank-books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treas. N. J. HAINES, Pres't.
L. S. ARMOUR, Sec.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY IN THE SAVINGS BANK, chartered by the United States. Send for circular, No. 185 Bleecker-st. ASSETS OVER $4,000,000. SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 9, 1873.
SIXTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. for the three months ending 30th inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 1st day of July next.
Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 2d day of July. JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, COR. 42D-ST. AND 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE DOLLARS PER share has this day been declared, payable to stockholders on and after July 1, 1873. The transfer-books will be closed from and after the 11th day of June to July 7, both days inclusive.
JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF TURNER BROTHERS, No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others solicited.
Interest allowed on daily balances subject to check at sight. Certificates of Deposit bearing interest issued, available at all business centres.
Sight and telegraphic transfers on San Francisco.

7 TO 12 PER CENT.
We make a Specialty of County, City, and School District Bonds, Guarantee Legality of all Bonds sold, collect the coupons without charge, or take same as so much cash on sales. ☞ Send for Price List. THE LAW OF MUNICIPAL BONDS, just published by our senior, should be in the hands of all interested in this class of securities. Two vols.; price $10. W. N. COLER & CO., No. 17 Nassau-st.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.
Sealed proposals, addressed to WM. H. SWIFT, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to the undersigned trustees, care of Messrs. J. E. Thayer & Bro., No. 21 Sears' Building, Boston, will be received until FRIDAY, June 20, 1873, at noon, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the Indenture of Mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.
The bids will be opened in Boston on Saturday, June 21, 1873, and the accepted bids declared.
WM. H. SWIFT, SIDNEY BARTLETT, NATHANIEL THAYER, Trustees.
NEW-YORK, June 10, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 23 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK, June 7, 1873.
THE BOOKS FOR THE TRANSFER OF registered bonds will be closed on SATURDAY, June 14, preparatory to the payment of interest due July 1, 1873. Such payment will be made by mailing to the address of each bondholder of record at the closing of the books, a coin check for the amount of interest due. All bondholders who have changed their post-office address since Jan. 1, 1873, are requested to send new address at once to this office. The books will be reopened on TUESDAY, July 1, 1873.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

THE CONTINENTAL RAILWAY Company.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of six Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of New-York, (No. 20 Nassau-st.,) on WEDNESDAY, June 18, 1873, at 12 o'clock M.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 9th to the 20th of June, both inclusive.
J. M. COLEMAN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

LOAN FOR $2,328,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY IN THE SINKING FUND, UNDER Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1856, and in accordance with section 3 of article 7 of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 25th day of June inst., at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of

Two Million Three Hundred and Twenty-eight Thousand Dollars,

for which transferable certificates of stock, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, either registered or coupon, at option of the purchaser, will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section 3, article 7, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of July, 1891.

It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to accept or reject any or all proposals, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State.

The proposals may be for the whole, or any part of said loan not less than $5,000.

All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany, N. Y.

The money will be required to be paid in gold coin on the acceptance of the proposal, or by the 30th day of June, instant.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State of New-York, on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. The stocks maturing on the first day of July, 1873, will be received in payment for subscriptions to the new loan.

Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and be payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, June 5, 1873.
JOHN C. ROBINSON, Lieutenant Governor.
NELSON K. HOPKINS, Controller.
G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Secretary of State.
THOMAS RAINES, Treasurer.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Attorney General.

$2,500,000 FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE Jacksonville, North-western and South-eastern Railway, of Illinois.

Interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, paid Jan. 1 and July 1, at New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder. Bonds will be registered if desired.

This road is now completed from Jacksonville to a junction with the Chicago and Alton Railroad, at Virden, a distance of over thirty miles. The road, so far as completed, is thoroughly equipped, entirely paid for, in full operation, and it is upon *completed* road only that bonds are now offered at 90 and accrued interest in currency. The road will be 125 miles in length, and is bonded at $20,000 per mile, making total issue $2,500,000. This road traverses the garden of the State, crosses all the most important roads, controls the enormous coal mines at Virden, and its bonds are most highly esteemed by those whose investigation has been most searching. We have personally examined every detail of this company, and have gone repeatedly over the entire line. We are consequently enabled to recommend these bonds as an absolutely perfect security.

Pamphlets and further particulars may be had by applying to
GIBSON, CASANOVA & CO., Bankers, No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., NO. 25 NASSAU-ST., OFFER FOR SALE AND CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND
LAKE ONTARIO SHORE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.
ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN CONSOLIDATED Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.
ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.
ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE LAND-GRANT Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.
EVANSVILLE CITY (Ind.) Seven per cent. BONDS.
Desirable WESTERN COUNTY BONDS, yielding Ten per cent. Interest.
TOWN Seven per cent. BONDS, State of New-York.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO, No. 14 Wall-st., New-York. ANDREWS & CO., Paris. TRAVELERS' CREDITS.
Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.
Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission.

PERUVIAN AND CHILIAN CONJOINT-ISSUE BONDS.
The coupons due on these bonds on the 1st of July next will be paid from this date, with rebate of interest, by the undersigned, at their office, No. 52 Wall-st. HOBSON, HURTADO & CO., Financial Agents of the Peruvian Government.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1873.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS OF THE WORLD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT upon the application of the undersigned, pursuant to chapter 151 of the Laws of 1873, an order has been made by the Supreme Court, at a special term thereof, held at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of May, 1873, that a new certificate of stock be issued by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, to the undersigned, in place of one heretofore issued to them by said company, for one hundred shares of the capital stock of said company, bearing date on or about the 12th day of January, 1870, and numbered 2,991, unless the lawful owner of said certificate shall present the same at the transfer office of said company, in the City of New-York, on or before the expiration of three weeks from the first publication of this notice.
(Signed,) CAMMANN & CO.

NEW-YORK BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS, NEW-YORK, June 6, 1873.
IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 7 OF the charter of this corporation, notice is given that there will be a meeting held at its rooms, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1873, at 12 o'clock, to decide upon the question of sustaining the Fire Patrol, and of fixing the maximum amount of expenses which shall be incurred therefor, during the two fiscal years next to ensue.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 1, 1873.
THE ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, Avenue D, corner 10th-st., on WEDNESDAY, June 11.
Polls open from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 6, 1873.
THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS company will be closed after the 14th inst. until the 1st day of July next for the allotment of the new shares, (one to every even five registered,) upon which shares the first installment of fifty per cent. will be payable on or before the latter date.
L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 7, 1873.
TRANSFER-BOOKS OF MORRIS AND Essex Railroad Company will be closed from June 10 to July 1, for payment of interest on stock at latter date.
A. J. ODELL, Registrar.

OFFICE OF THE GERMAN-AMERICAN LOAN AND MORTGAGE COMPANY, NO. 52 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 4, 1873.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the German-American Loan and Mortgage Company, for the election of directors, will be held at the office of the company, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of July next, at 2 o'clock P. M.
FREDERIC DELGADO, President pro tem.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Mendota Mining Company of Lake Superior will be held at the Company's office, No. 65 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th of June, 1873, at 3 P. M.
CHAS. J. WELLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1873.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD 7 PER CENT CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS, MILWAUKEE DIVISION.

Earnings 1872, Minnesota line	$905,958 68
Net earnings, 1872, Minnesota line	534,788 29
Interest requirements, Minnesota line	375,000 00
The earnings for the first five months of the present year were as follows:	
January	$61,383 00
February	87,848 06
March	85,560 84
April	77,386 56
May	82,681 83
Total for five months	$387,837 97
The earnings during the same period of 1872 amounted to	$330,447 57
And in 1871	140,868 89
The total earnings during the year 1872 were	995,959 68
The percentage of increase thus far, if continued, would make the earnings for the year 1873	1,145,000 00

That the increase thus far shown annually in this road is healthy and likely to continue, is demonstrated by the report of the Treasurer of the State, who shows that during the period of ten years past an almost unbroken annual increase of railway earnings has taken place throughout the State.

The above returns are from the Minnesota Division only of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway, 260 miles in length. The Milwaukee Division, 110 miles in length, stretching toward Milwaukee, will add a very largely increasing business on its full completion in July next.

These bonds, in addition to being a first mortgage upon the Milwaukee Division, which, as an independent enterprise, would render the bonds safe, are secured also by a lien upon the Minnesota Division, thereby rendering the securities now offered even more desirable than those upon the Minnesota Division, by reason of their being a double security.

The total bonded indebtedness of the company is: On the Minnesota Division... $5,400,000. On the Milwaukee Division... 2,200,000.

The total interest requirements on both lines amount to $532,000, whereas the net earnings of the Minnesota Division alone were $534,788 29 in 1872, and these are estimated in 1873 as in excess of $700,000. The earnings to be derived from the Milwaukee Division during the short period of the present year for which it will open, it is believed, will make the total gross earnings in excess of $1,500,000, and the net earnings in excess of $800,000.

The State of Iowa is the most prosperous State in the Northwest, being the only State in the Union FREE FROM DEBT. The population has doubled in the last ten years, and now numbers a million and a quarter, which places the State in rank as number eleven in the Union, against number twenty in 1860. Emigration is constantly seeking this State in preference to others, the freedom from taxation, the natural advantages of the soil, and the liberal laws which allow aliens to acquire and hold real estate without naturalization, offering special inducements to those going West.

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Bonds are, for intrinsic value, or security of principal and interest, inferior to none now upon the market.

At present prices they net more than 9 per cent. upon investment.

We are prepared to execute orders for these bonds at the market price.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS, 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

KOUNTZE, BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., issue Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Union Bank of London, available in all parts of the world.

JONES & SCHUYLER, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
Offer for sale Railway and Miscellaneous Securities of the highest grade, paying from 8 to 11 per cent. per annum. Also buy and sell Mortgage Bonds of the Logansport, Crawfordsville, and South-western Railroad of Indiana.

Robert Winthrop & Co., BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 18 WALL-ST.
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS, No. 31 NASSAU-ST.,
Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT upon London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the continent.
Buy and sell Exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

SUBSCRIPTION TO CAPITAL STOCK OF THE POUGHKEEPSIE BRIDGE COMPANY.
The undersigned, directors of the Poughkeepsie Bridge Company, give notice that they were appointed by a majority of the Board of Directors of the said Company, at a meeting held at the office of the Company, Jan. 21, 1873, Commissioners to open books of subscription to the capital stock of said Company, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 897, of the New-York Session Laws of 1871, and the act amendatory thereof.
Notice is therefore given that such books of subscription will be opened on the 30th day of June, 1873, at the office of the Poughkeepsie Bridge Company, No. 37 Market-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and will remain open during the business hours of the day, for the subscription of two million dollars ($2,000,000) of the capital stock of said Company.
Ten per cent. of the amount of each subscription shall be paid in at the time of subscribing to George Innis, Treasurer of the Company, at the Fallkill National Bank of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
(Signed.) GEORGE P. PELTON, HUDSON TAYLOR, H. G. EASTMAN, Commissioners.
Dated Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 7, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE FARMER'S LOAN AND TRUST CO., NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1873.
CITY OF EVANSVILLE, IND., BONDS.—The City of Evansville, Ind., will redeem at this office, on the 1st July next, 100 bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 100 inclusive, issued by said city July 1, 1863.
GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election of officers and directors of the East Side Association will be held on the fourth TUESDAY of June, 1873, the 24th inst., from 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., at their rooms corner 86th-st. and 3d-av., New-York. By order of the directors.
JACOB F. MILLER, Secretary.

$40,000 WANTED FOR A TERM of years at 8 per cent.; security, real estate in the suburbs of a leading city in Ohio, entirely first class; worth more than double the amount; references given. Inquire at Room No. 7, No. 34 Park-row.

N. A. BIBIKOW, BANKER AND BROKER, No. 273 6th-av., near 17th-st.—Foreign Exchange; passage to and from Europe; Commercial Agency; direct relations with Russia. English, German, French and Russian spoken.

MEETINGS.

A MASS-MEETING OF THE MECHANICS and laborers lately employed upon the Central Park and other public works, and all citizens in sympathy with the same, are requested to meet at Demilt Hall, corner of 23d-st. and 2d-av., THIS EVENING at 8, for the purpose of taking into consideration the reason why they cannot be set to work that they may have the opportunity of earning an honest living for themselves and families.
Eloquent speakers will address the meeting.
JAMES O. REILLY, JAMES BESTERS, MICHAEL HAFFEY, Committee of Arrangements.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée at 12:30—DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROY BLAS—Mr. Charles Fechter, Miss Lizzie Price.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MORA; or, THE GOLDEN FETTERS—Miss Kate Rogers, Mr. Owen Fawcett.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—MADELEINE MOREL—Mr. Geo. Clarke, Miss Clara Morris.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—FERNANDE.—Miss Agnes Ethel, Mr. D. H. Harkins.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ANY ROSMART—Miss Neilson, Miss Fateman, Mr. F. Bangs.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—DRIVEN FROM HOME—The Coleman sisters.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—A afternoon and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—ARDATH.—Messrs. Maffit, Barthomew, Mlle. Lulu.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—POPULAR EVENING CONCERTS under the direction of Mr. P. L. Mora.

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, excluding the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION, per annum, postage extra.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

An extract from a letter received from Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, and published in another column, shows that a good word can be said for the American Department in the Vienna Exposition, where affairs are not altogether so bad as they have been represented. The delay in getting the department ready, it appears, is chiefly the fault of the Austrian Government, and even with this drawback the Americans are and have been no whit behind other nations. This is gratifying news, and we are further rejoiced to know that we are not to make an entirely discreditable show. Although Mr. SCHULTZ does not speak of himself, we suspect that to his tireless energy and organizing talent we shall owe whatever of credit we may gain as a nation from our display at Vienna. Without intending in any way to credit the scandalous stories which have circulated concerning Gen. VAN BUREN, it must be admitted that a man of the business capacity and experience of Mr. SCHULTZ was needed in the position of Chief Commissioner.

The French Republic under President MAC-MAHON is relapsing into the administrative methods of the Empire. As shown by an official circular read yesterday in the Assembly by M. GAMBETTA, the Department of the Interior has been instructing the Prefets to look after the provincial Press, with the view of securing its favorable criticism when it can be bought, and silencing its censure when it is superior to "influence." There can be no more palpable proof of a lurking despotism than the attempt to tamper with the independence of the Press. That the majority of the Assembly should have stood by the Government in accepting the responsibility for the circular of the Minister of the Interior proves as much the conservative horror of further change as any distinct approval of the policy under debate. But even this majority, numbering 389, is one which a loss of forty votes can change into a minority. Clearly, the guarantees of stability possessed by the MAC-MAHON régime are not of the strongest kind.

Mayor HAVEMEYER, having got CHARLICK and MATSELL into positions where they can do the most damage, treats the public to a homily on reform, which is wonderfully, not to say fearfully, constructed. Having nothing more to ask from a Republican Legislature, the Mayor must, of course, have his fling at "the insane coterie which represents the corrupt elements of the Republican Party," meaning, we presume, the same gentlemen whom he once elegantly referred to as persons who "gambled all night to cheat each other, and intrigued all day to swindle the people." The Mayor's present advice to his heads of departments is good, but when he boasts of his achievements and his purposes, the public is likely to be derisive, and answer, CHARLICK; and if not CHARLICK, then MATSELL. The Mayor concludes with some remarks to this effect:

"The promised land is to be arrived at only through reform. We have not yet reached it. With more or less success we are struggling toward it. Let us hope that no danger will come unto the hosts we represent through some pretended Moses raising his wand while we are on our way, and before we have safely passed through the Red Sea."

Which is very pretty reading for schoolboys, but it is unkind of the Mayor to call his old friend CHARLICK "a pretended Moses." After a careful perusal of the address of our worthy Mayor, we fear that it is only valuable as a proof that he is about to again undergo the interesting process known as "getting his Dutch up." We can see no reason for such a seizure at the present time.

It is announced that upon the invitation of Gov. SEYMOUR, one of the commissioners appointed by Gov. DIX to investigate the charges against Mr. EZRA CORNELL, the several persons directly interested in the inquiry will meet in Albany to-day to decide upon a plan for the investigation. Mr. CORNELL has signified that he will be present, and we hope that Mr. MCGUIRE will accept the invitation which has been tendered him to take part in the conference. The dispute which has arisen in this matter has become of public importance, and we hope nothing will intervene to prevent its speedy conclusion. All parties profess to be ready for the most exhaustive investigation of the charges made by Mr. MCGUIRE, and the inquiry should begin and be brought to a close with the least possible delay. Meantime, all the parties should abstain from giving publicity to their peculiar views of the case.

If the existing muddle in Spanish politics continues, the country is not likely to suffer from the common evil of being too much governed. At present, Spain is in the happy condition of not being governed to any appreciable extent at all. For a Federal Republic of the Iberian type this may be considered a hopeful commencement. To the friends of freedom who honestly desire to see popular institutions permanently founded in Spain, the apparently incurable dissensions of Spanish politicians are not reassuring. One thing seems clear enough, and that is if the Government at Madrid, when it is constituted, does not develop some decided kind of strength, it will present either an excellent opportunity for a monarchial restoration, or for such an access of local independence in the provinces as will render the central Government a convenient kind of fiction, and make it very difficult for the external world to deal with Spain as a unit among nations.

The Mayor's recently-developed fondness for nominees of questionable character is being pandered to by people who ought to know better. We are informed that one person who is now under indictment for presenting false pay-rolls to the Government, was recommended to the Mayor by Gen. HANCOCK. That this nominee was also recommended by a person jointly indicted with him, will hardly serve to justify the undignified and unnecessary dabbling in local politics by the General in command of the Department of the East.

Ring Rule in Philadelphia.

An article which recently appeared in these columns, under the title of "Philadelphia Municipal Reform," has excited a good deal of comment, and has brought us a number of communications from people interested in purifying the political atmosphere of that city. The general tenor of these letters has been, "What is needed in Philadelphia is a direct and outspoken style of attack upon the ringleaders of corruption in the city and State. The local Press will not, or dare not, expose these men by name. Let THE TIMES come to the rescue, and the battle will be half won." We are perfectly aware of the magnitude and difficulty of the task which has been undertaken by the friends of municipal reform in Philadelphia, and we are very far from underrating the complexity of the abuses whose free and full exposure is a necessary preliminary to that general and widespread feeling of popular indignation which alone can sweep the ring politicians from power. We are as fully impressed as our correspondents are, with the disadvantages under which the local Press labors in rendering efficient aid to the cause of reform. Such aid as THE TIMES can give the Philadelphia reformers is cheerfully at their service. Libel suits have no terror for us, not even Pennsylvania libel suits. It will be our first duty to verify as carefully as possible the facts bearing upon the misgovernment of Philadelphia, and then to accept the full responsibility for their publication. Our columns are freely open to all who may consider themselves injured by our statements, and if they are not satisfied with the opportunity for justification which we present to them, they can seek a remedy elsewhere.

Among the leaders of the Philadelphia reform movement, we find such names as Mr. JOHN WELSH, Messrs. HENRY C. LEA, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, R. RUNDLE SMITH, H. B. TATHAM, A. J. DREXEL, GEO. W. CHILDS, and others of equally high character and standing. The movement is essentially one of the respectable elements of the Republican Party against the men of low lives and disreputable antecedents who have dragged the good name of the party in the mire. It is a moral protest from within the ranks of the party against abuses which have become too grievous to be borne. It is not, like the Young Democracy fight in this City, an attempt to replace one set of political adventurers by another. It is one of those efforts at self-purification which show the perennial vitality of the Republican Party, and which prove the existence of that enlightened conscience and sound common sense which have prevented political corruption from entering into the vitals of the party and rendering its whole body diseased.

The letter which we publish this morning on the growth of the municipal Rings of Philadelphia is based on facts carefully collated by a trustworthy correspondent. It will be followed by others of similar tenor, which will serve to place before the public the character of the existing political corruption in Philadelphia and the remedy for it. We promise no disclosures which will startle those who have already devoted attention to the subject, but we do promise such a connected and outspoken statement of the municipal abuses of Philadelphia as has not yet been made public. On the corrupt manipulation of the ballot-box is based the power of the Philadelphia rings. An exposition of some of the methods, familiar enough to New-Yorkers, by which election frauds have been carried out, form, therefore, the natural introduction to the abuses of which they have been the source. Succeeding letters will go into this, and cognate subjects, rather more in detail. Meanwhile we commend the subject to the attention not only of Philadelphia reformers, but of honest Republicans everywhere, who desire to see a great stain wiped out from the record of the party.

A New Trial for Stokes.

The Court of Appeals has ordered a new trial in the Stokes case. The grounds of this decision are very fully given in the opinion of Judge GROVER, and are elaborated in that of Judge RAPALLO, both of which we publish this morning. All the Judges concur. The principal grounds of the decision are two in number. One relates to the ruling of the court below in rejecting evidence of threats to kill STOKES, made by FISK. The court admitted evidence of such threats which had been made known to the prisoner, on the ground that the knowledge of them was calculated to cause the prisoner to interpret acts and motions made by the deceased otherwise than he would have done had he had no such knowledge. This was, says the Court of Appeals, correct. But it was error to start at this point. The prisoner had raised the question, not only did STOKES *believe* that FISK attempted to kill him at the time of the shooting, but the further question, did FISK *make* such an attempt. The evidence that FISK had threatened to kill STOKES was, in the opinion of the Appellate Court, competent evidence as to whether he actually made the attempt, and ought to have been admitted, to be weighed with other evidence.

The second ground of the decision for a new trial relates to the charge of the lower court as to the implication made by the law from the act of killing. The Court of Appeals, after examining the charge, is of the opinion that it was calculated to convey to the jury the impression that the law required them to infer that the killing was murder in the first degree, in the absence of proof that it was justifiable or excusable homicide. The Court of Appeals holds that this was error, and that it was prejudicial and injurious to the prisoner, inasmuch as it tended to cause the jury to think that the burden of proof lay with the prisoner, when, as matter of law, they ought to have been left certain that the burden of proof lay with the State.

There is a third point concerning the admission of testimony to contradict that of one of the prisoner's witnesses, the testimony contradicted being drawn out by the prosecution in cross-examination. The court holds that the prosecution, having drawn out evidence by cross-examination, must abide by it, and cannot legally contradict it—a theory of the law unquestionably sound, we presume, but one of which the ordinary layman will with difficulty see the justice.

Concerning the opinion of the Court of Appeals, there is a prevalent impression in the public mind that it saves the life of STOKES; that a new trial will only result in a disagreement, and that it is another illustration of the obstacles in the way of swift and certain justice which the law imposes. This effect upon the public mind is unfortunate, but it is inevitable. We think, however, that the case is by no means necessarily concluded, and that the excluded testimony of threats, if reproduced and admitted, or a different charge of the court, if made, would not be sure to materially alter the case for the prosecution.

Checkmate for the Criminals.

It is not often that the attorney who devotes himself to finding loopholes in the law for the escape of criminals, renders society a service, but the public thanks are due to the counsel of the "professional" who has afforded occasion for the exhaustive and valuable opinion of Judge DAVIS. That opinion not only affirms the constitutionality of the Professional Criminals act, but points out, to both the police and the public, how it can be made more useful than it has hitherto been considered. Judge DAVIS treats the question of constitutionality as involved in that of summary conviction, as permitted by the act, with the care it deserves, and, after a full review of all the authorities upon the subject, comes to the conclusion that, "both upon authority and principle," the act is valid. The point that it is void because of the constitutional provision that no person shall be twice placed in jeopardy for the same offense, is dismissed with the scant courtesy it deserves, the learned Judge holding that it is the act of the professional attending the places named in the law, for unlawful purposes, and not any previous offense for which he may have been punished, that brings him within the statute.

Having reached this satisfactory conclusion as to the constitutional status of the statute, Judge DAVIS proceeds to apply it to the particular case under review with equally satisfactory result, although forced to order the discharge of WARNER because of the absence of proof of a prior conviction of any crime. But the Judge says the prisoner "was known to the officer to be a professional pickpocket, and was acting in a manner which led the officer to believe he was on the car for the purpose of stealing from the passengers. These facts made it the duty of Officer DUSENBURY to arrest him under the act and take him before the examining magistrate. His authority was properly exercised, and is not affected if it shall turn out, upon investigation, that the prisoner is not to be convicted by the magistrate."

In giving this construction to the law Judge DAVIS has given it vitality. We have always contended for this view, and have considered that while convictions would be of consequence as an aid in reaching the desired end, arrests were matters of primary importance, as we have believed that our outlaws could be worried out of the City or into good behavior by an unremitting assertion of this power of arrest. The police are now given from the bench of the Supreme Court substantially the same view of the law, and the public will insist upon its rigorous enforcement. For the past few days little or no effort has been made to use the powers conferred by the act, which was, perhaps, excusable while the questions involved in it were under judicial review, but now that the law has been given an interpretation that places the criminal wholly at the mercy of the policeman, the public will not pardon any neglect to enforce the act to the utmost possible extent.

The police will not be permitted to plead that it is useless to make an arrest when proof of a conviction for a prior offense cannot be obtained, as it will only result in holding the "professional" until he can be arraigned before an examining magistrate. Many of our most adroit and dangerous criminals, especially pickpockets, have never been convicted, and if the police are allowed to take this view of their duty the act becomes wholly inoperative as to those against whom it is especially directed. The power of arrest clearly exists without reference to the probability of commitment, as so clearly stated by Judge Davis, and must be exercised without mercy. By being constantly arrested in crowded places, the pickpockets, who are the most dangerous of all our outlaws to all classes, will speedily become as well known to the frequenters of our public places as to the police, when of course their occupation will be gone. There can be no doubt that the pickpockets themselves fully realize how effectively the new law can be used against them, and that when they are convinced by the action of the police that it is to be persistently and vigorously enforced, they will betake themselves to other fields of labor.

Judge DAVIS is clearly right in his opinion that the provision permitting a commitment only in the cases of those who have been convicted of crimes should be eliminated from our Professional Criminals act. A statute similar to ours, but without this dead weight, has been in force in Pennsylvania for several years, and has been found an effective safeguard to society without having given rise to any abuses. There is no reason why a professional criminal, who is perfectly well known to the Police as such, should escape commitment because he has been so lucky or so adroit as to have escaped conviction, and we hope the next Legislature will amend the act in this particular so as to make it, in the words of Judge DAVIS, "as valuable and effective as that of our sister State." But because the act can be made somewhat more effective than it is at present, affords no reason for the police neglecting to use the power it unquestionably affords to achieve a great public good. Let every professional thief be arrested whenever and wherever found, without regard to the subsequent commitment, and the chief end of the law will be secured. For the performance of this duty the police will be strictly held to account by the public.

Germany's Ireland.

It is to be feared that the conquered provinces of Elsass and Lorraine will cost Germany more than they will bring in. The ex-Emperor NAPOLEON III. predicted as much, and so did M. EDMOND ABOUT, and many others, on the French side of the controversy; but so have not the politicians and journalists of Berlin, or, in fact, any reasoners of the absolutist persuasion who have made themselves heard on the subject in Europe. To their mind, BISMARCK had not planned and VON MOLTKE executed for nothing. The spiked helmet and "Der Wacht am Rhein" were things France must not be allowed to forget. Money indemnity was all very well, but the insults to Fatherland and the exploits of the Red Prince must be commemorated by something more solid than even hard cash. Realty, as well as personalty, must attest the completeness of German victory and the thoroughness of French humiliation. As the remote echoes of Jena were drowned in the nearer thunders of Wissembourg, so the occupation of Berlin by contemptuous NAPOLEON was to be effaced by the appropriation of what were once among his fairest provinces.

Such was the feeling two years ago, but experience has wrought a curious change. There has been a debate within a few days in the German Parliament, in which things were said that even BISMARCK would not until now have ventured to say. The imperial Chancellor boldly declared, in substance, that the task of conciliating the conquered provinces had proved so hard as to warrant a doubt whether to retain them was desirable. At all events, his own original impression, of which we know I hear for the first time, is verified, namely, that "if the military necessity had not been absolutely imperative he would have opposed the annexation of these provinces on political grounds. It was the bitter necessity of protecting Germany against future attacks from a warlike neighbor that prompted the dismemberment of France, not the idea of giving Germany more soil or more men. The explanation hardly comports with what came to us, from like sources, some time ago. What was then most current was less the idea of conquest than of restoration. Elsass and Lorraine, originally German, would rejoice, we were told, after the first shock of change, in resuming their relations with the parent country. Events have rudely disposed of this theory. The discontent is all but universal. A proof not to be gainsaid is the wholesale emigration. Those who can get away either have left or contemplate doing so. Those who stay behind seem as dissatisfied as those who go. The ex-Empress EUGENIE counseled, some time back, that all should remain at home. How could the country be relieved, she pertinently asked, if all who loved her went elsewhere? But either the people have no faith in any near redemption, or find the German rule too irksome to be borne. No doubt the Ultramontane influence has been strongly exerted to German prejudice; but the removal from the Alsatian schools of all teachers who are members of Catholic orders, however defensible as a measure of political expediency, will probably do more harm than good. It is not the Papal Power, BISMARCK affirms, that the influence of these teachers was "more injurious to the country and the people than a temporary failure in the supply of teachers; and that instruction which poisoned the German feeling in Elsass was worse than none at all;" but who does not recognize here the same line of political philosophy as that which has been for generations put in practice in Ireland?—with what results we need not pause to describe. In truth, in another part of his speech, the Chancellor himself suggests the same parallel—which makes it the more remarkable that his vigorous mind should fail to grasp the whole of the conclusions that are deducible from it.

How far, in spite of all drawbacks, it may be desirable to retain Elsass and Lorraine, purely and simply as a bulwark against possible French encroachment, is an exceedingly nice question. So long as the inhabitants of those provinces remain morally certain to rise in revolt against their conquerors, whenever the latter again become embroiled with France, it would appear that their possession should prove an element of weakness rather than of strength. It is clear that the "pacification" of Elsass and Lorraine, so far as that means the reconciling of the people to German rule, is no whit nearer than it was the week after the Treaty of Cession was signed. The people are about as fond of the Emperor WILLIAM and Prince BISMARCK as the Highland adherents of "Bonnie Prince CHARLIE" used to be of the princes of the House of Hanover. Such a comparison, truly, may suggest to the German mind a reassuring sequel, but the Jacobite downfall was in strict accordance with the spirit and progress of the age, whereas the dismemberment of France belongs entirely to an age that has gone by. Besides, the subjugation of the clans left the Stuart banner no country to fly over, whereas, in spite of her lost provinces, broad France substantially remains to brood over her humiliation, and to watch and wait for the chance to redress and avenge it.

The New Slave Trade.

It is pointed out, and none too often, that it makes little odds what we call a thing, so long as the thing substantially remains. The world congratulates itself on the ending of the slave trade. Philanthropists rejoice that the horrors of the middle passage have glided into history. The savage episodes of blood and rapine that aroused the noble zeal of WILBERFORCE, that paved the bottom of the sea between Africa and America with lines of human skeletons, that burst at last into the tremendous finality of the American civil war, are reckoned by civilization as things of the past. Yet the same pestilent evil exists, and is at this moment producing untold misery. We published, some time ago, accounts of certain English vessels that had been engaged in kidnapping wretched natives from the islands of the South Pacific; but this, bad as it is, makes not a drop in the bucket of similar villainy now going on elsewhere.

The coolie traffic—for such is the euphemism for the current form of slave trade—is now being pushed with great vigor between China and several distinct quarters of the globe. The demand for this kind of human goods is lively in Peru, in Cuba, and in Macao. A good many vessels are regularly engaged in the trade, which is usually carried on with an ostentatious observance of certain forms of law. The unhappy coolies are kidnapped, that is to say, under a pretended contract. They are treated with horrible cruelty on the passage, nearly famished with hunger and thirst, beaten or kicked like brutes on little or no provocation, and at last publicly sold, without the least scruple or disguise, on arriving at their port of destination. In the old days, in Africa, one black tribe went hunting after another, knocked in the head, or otherwise captured and dragged off, as many prisoners as possible, and sold them for rum, beads, and other trash to traders on the coast. The new way is to stupefy the poor yellow men with opium, or perhaps to give them, on some pretext, a trifle of money to gamble away, then to seize their persons and make them agree to work a given number of years to square the pretended account against them. It appears that the nefarious practice might be checked were the Chinese Government to set itself seriously to check it. But that government, either from indolence or from some cynical theory of the Malthusian sort, about getting rid of surplus population, is quite inactive in the matter, in spite of the urgent representations made by the civilized powers, and it is probable that the latter in the end will be driven to concert measures of repression, without reference to China at all.

That the exportation of labor from Asia, where it is abundant and cheap, to America and other regions, where it is scarce and dear, will go on in some form is likely, and it is in obedience to natural laws that it should do so. No doubt, beneficent results on a very large scale may flow from the movement. As the means of transit increase, it will naturally extend more and more, until something like an equilibrium is attained on the various continents in comparitive desity of population. There is consequently a great and increasing reason for the proper regulation of an exodus which is probably inevitable. The first principle to be observed is plainly that which shall protect the emigrant in every possible manner. That designing scoundrels should be allowed to play upon his ignorance and get him to barter liberty for a term of years, or even for life, for a miserable trifle is intolerable. That the practices of the bad old days of the African slave trade should be revived at the expense of the coolies is monstrous. But that these things are done, and will be done until steps are taken to prevent them, we have the best assurance; and it is not likely that any permanent remedy will be arrived at until a convention of the great maritime Powers can be held, by which general principles of regulation and punishment can be agreed to and subsequently put in vigorous execution.

MINOR TOPICS.

We have to acknowledge the following additional contributions to the Poor Children's Excursion and Relief Fund:

Mary and Olt, in memory of their dear little sister Caroline	$25 00
A. V. E.	5 00
M. H. C.	5 00
H. B.	3 00
T. N. M.	1 00
A. S. Lederer	1 00
A. H. J.	1 00
Total	$40 00
Previously recorded	4,361 65
Aggregate of Fund	$4,401 65

It is really heart-rending to perceive the woes that accumulate upon the unhappy CHARLICK. Here is the Central Railroad of Long Island, commonly called A. T. STEWART'S road, which is actually running trains between New-York and Hempstead. Heretofore CHARLICK, whose cattle-killing road passes through Hempstead, has had a monopoly, so to speak, of the inhabitants of that village, and has compelled them either to ride in his cars or else to stay at home. Now STEWART'S road, with its elegant cars, fitted with steam-brakes, safety platforms, and other improvements, has presumed to enter into activity with CHARLICK, and naturally carries every sane person who travels to and from Hempstead. Wherefore loss of money and infinite vexation of soul fall upon CHARLICK, and his agony is embittered by the fact that, while he cannot afford to advertise his railroad, the Central Road is advertised everywhere. Alas! poor CHARLICK!

The June regatta of the New-York Canoe Club will take place on the 21st inst. The course will be on what are known as the Jersey Flats, a part of the harbor lying west of Bedloe's Island, and secure, by reason of the shallowness of the water, from intruding steam-boats and vexatious schooners. A valuable cup, presented by the Commodore, will be sailed for by a dozen canoes, and those who witnessed the last canoe regatta in October, 1872, when a stiff gale was blowing, will have an opportunity of seeing what these tiny yachts can do in a light June breeze. The interest in canoeing has grown with great rapidity since the organization of the Canoe Club, a year ago, and we are confidently promised an international regatta in the Fall, when the comparative merits of English and American canoes can be tested.

If there is one thing truly gratifying in our peculiar border civilization, it is the quiet and unpretentious way in which territorial gentlemen kill one another whenever it is necessary. Here, when such an emergency arises, there is a general hubbub and riot, a troublesome coroner's inquest, and a year or two of inconclusive wrangling over the endeavor to convict the dead man of being dead. But how much better such things are managed in Montana. A week or two ago, in a ten-pin alley at Blackfoot, in that Territory, Mr. PADDY SKY chanced to meet Mr. DENIS MCCORMICK. After a brief interval spent in exchanging the usual compliments and admiring the graceful evolutions of the bowlers, Mr. SKY requested Mr. MCCORMICK to favor him with a moment's conversation on the street. Mr. MCCORMICK at once assented, and as soon as they were outside, Mr. SKY put a revolver to Mr. MCCORMICK'S throat "and sent a bullet through his tongue and out through the back of his head." Mr. SKY having discharged this duty and reloaded his pistol, went upon his way, while Mr. MCCORMICK, with great consideration, proceeded "to die without giving any explanation of the shooting." The thoughtful politeness which could thus refrain from disturbing the enjoyment of the company in the bowling-alley, is greatly to be commended, and ought to insure for Mr. SKY when he comes to give his explanation, the most comfortable rope and the pleasantest tree in the neighborhood of Blackfoot.

The ferry-boats and steamers that ply in this vicinity have been doing a very lively business of late in running down small boats and drowning their occupants. Last Friday afternoon a Hamilton ferry-boat ran down a wherry in the South Ferry slip, and succeeded in crushing one of the occupants to death and in nearly drowning five others. On Saturday afternoon the steamer *Americus* upset a boat full of school-boys near Norwalk, and drowned three of them. Again, on Monday, a Fulton ferry-boat ran over a skiff nearly in midstream, and only missed by a hair's breadth sending its luckless crew to the Morgue or to the fishes. If this is going to be the favorite pastime of our river pilots during the coming Summer, it is as well that amateur watermen desirous of exhibiting their skill in the neighborhood of the City should know it, so that they may either learn to swim or else take their oars to less dangerous waters. Steam-boat captains and pilots are apt to regard small craft much as truckmen look upon pedestrians, as vermin whose astounding impudence in getting in the way is only palliated by their amusing struggles to get out of it. Perhaps these little relaxations must be conceded to the great who rule our streets and roadways.

Judicial proceedings in the remoter districts of the Union are sometimes characterised by an absence of conventionality and an exuberant *naïveté* that recall the golden age. As, for instance, at Muston, in North Carolina, where, not long since, Judge CLOUD thought it incumbent on him to fine Mr. WILLIAM D. MCGILL for contempt of court. Instead of flying into a passion, and firing pistols and things as an ill-regulated person might have done, Mr. MCGILL calmly seated himself beside the persecuting court and cheerfully observed: "If you were not an old man, I would pull your nose, you blank old scoundrel." The Judge responded to this affable salutation by ordering the jovial WILLIAM to jail for sixty days. As he left the court-room in custody of the Sheriff, this irrepressible prisoner again expressed his opinion of the presiding dignitary in terms much more precise than flattering. For this fresh exhibition of candor thirty days more in jail, and an additional fine of $250 were added to his sentence. Still Mr. MCGILL preserved his temper, until on the way to the jail he passed his horse in charge of a negro. Then he produced his revolver, requested the Sheriff to stand back, vaulted gracefully into the saddle, and rode gaily out of town, leaving his compliments for the Judge, with the assurance that "he would come back and pull old CLOUD'S nose."

New-Hampshire Republicans.

CONCORD, N. H., June 10.—The Republicans of the Legislature held a caucus this evening and made nominations of the State officers to be elected to-morrow, as follows: For Secretary of State, B. F. Prescott, of Concord; State Treasurer, Solon A. Carter, of Keene; Commissary General, Charles W. Montgomery, of Strafford; and for State Printer, Edward A. Jenks, of Concord.

WASHINGTON.

The Sandwich Islands Reciprocity Question—Establishment of the Arctic Explorers—Women as Clerks.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—There is certain information that no official negotiations are pending between this Government and the Sandwich Islands for a treaty of any description whatever. There is a strong feeling in the islands now, as there has been for many years, that they must secure in some way a reciprocity treaty with the United States, which would permit their product of sugar to find a market in this country free of duty. It will be remembered that a treaty of that kind, framed during Andy Johnson's administration, was rejected by the Senate, but the hope of securing a treaty at some time has never been abandoned. The King, who died last Christmas, planned a visit to this country, especially for his health and to consult eminent medical advice, but which is believed to have really been designed to forward the interests of the treaty. His first was to extend to Europe. Our Government having heard of his intended visit ordered a naval vessel to proceed from San Francisco to Honolulu to bring him here, and a special train was to be provided to take him from San Francisco to New-York or Washington, or wherever he expressed a wish to go. The vessel was under orders, and within a day or two of departure, when the news came of the King's death. As the vessel was ready to go it was thought best not to change her orders, and a telegraphic dispatch of condolence was sent to San Francisco to be taken along, and Gen. Schofield was permitted to accompany her. This is the origin of the secret expedition so much talked of in the interest, it was loudly proclaimed, of annexation. The Sandwich Islanders were highly pleased with the invitation to the King, the prompt message of condolence, and the official visit. They immediately began agitating the agitation at home of the project of a new treaty, proposing to offer the United States the reciprocity Pearl Harbor for a coaling station. But, as before stated, no negotiations are pending on the subject.

THE ARCTIC EXPLORERS.

The Polaris investigation is about closed. No new facts have been elicited which change in any material respect the information gained from Capt. Tyson, Sergt. Meyer, and Joe. The papers in Capt. Hall's desk have been examined, and they prove for the most part unimportant to the public. There was found one paper of great interest, however. It is a report to the Secretary of the last sledge expedition of Capt. Hall, written by his own hand, about the time he started to return to the Polaris, just before his death. It is brief, covering only two or three pages of letter-paper. A copy was buried at one of the highest points reached by the party. It is said by members of the Commission of Inquiry that the most interesting facts about the expedition have not been hinted to the public, and that the narratives will be found of thrilling interest and crowded with important information. Sergt. Meyer will be able, by aid of his memorandum book, to draw a map which will add much to the general information in regard to the geography of the north.

WOMEN IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The statement made in these dispatches that women were excluded by the new civil service rules from competing for clerkships above the nine-hundred-dollar grade, needs some modification. The rules do not make such a prohibition in direct form. They provide that when a vacancy occurs the head of the department shall determine whether it shall be filled by a man or a woman. If he determines to appoint a man, then only men will be allowed to compete; if by a woman, then only women will compete; or, at his discretion, he may allow both sexes to compete together for it. This amounts to prohibition by an indirect method, for it will be only rarely that Cabinet officers, guided as they must be in such matters, in a large degree, by their bureau officers, will designate that any number of places in the higher grades shall be filled by women to the exclusion of men.

SEAL-LOCKS.

The Commissioners of Customs has begun the examination of the seal-locks, and before it is ended there promises to be a lively time with the railroad companies, who do not care to make a large outlay for new locks if they can avoid it. On the other hand, the selection of a new lock will be a windfall for some inventor and manufacturer, and they will all unite in pressing for a change. About fifteen new varieties of locks have been presented.

THE GUATEMALA ANNEXATION RUMOR.

It was recently stated that two delegates from the Government of Guatemala, accompanied by the Minister from that country, called on President Grant, urging the annexation of that Republic to the United States. There is the best authority for saying that the Minister of Guatemala and San Salvador knows nothing of any Central Americans who may have seen the President with the alleged or any other object. He has not been in Washington since the 10th of April last, and to his knowledge not a single prominent native of Central America is dreaming of the annexation of his country to the United States.

THE TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE.

Senator Windom, Chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Transportation, left here to-night, for Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York, and other cities in the United States and in Canada, to make arrangements for procuring commercial statistics and other information to facilitate the committee's investigations.

THE VIENNA INVESTIGATION.

Extension of the Time of Taking Testimony—Gen. Van Buren's Position.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—A second installment of the evidence touching the conduct of the Vienna Commissioners is on its way to this country. The time for closing the testimony is understood to have been delayed at the request of Gen. Van Buren, and whether all has been taken is not known here. There has been some desire to know what disposition would be made of this testimony, and especially whether it should be made public. The rules ordinarily practiced in the departments, where investigations are made into charges against its own officers by its authorized agents, will be followed. Neither the evidence nor any synopsis of it will be made public by Secretary Fish. It will be exhibited to Gen. Van Buren, or to any person properly designated by him to act as his attorney in making an examination, and of course Gen. Van Buren can make any use he deems proper of the opportunity. Congress will most likely, however, call for the evidence, when it meets in December, and in such an event it would be published in full. The Government has never made public any charges against Gen. Van Buren affecting his character for integrity. His suspension was a public act and could not be concealed, but it was announced in language that carefully avoided charging him with any crime. He was placed precisely on the footing of a consul. The President had a right to remove him without assigning any cause. The charges published have been entirely unofficial, not having been based on the evidence produced in the investigation. Gen. Van Buren's arraignment and denunciation of all the officers connected with the affair, and especially the Secretary of State, would properly take away from him the benefit of the rule above referred to, and would justify the publication of the testimony as a defense of the act of suspension. But if the President and Secretary of State prefer, out of the regard they once had for Gen. Van Buren, to submit to his invective and abuse without the reply which is possible to them, no one has a right to complain, least of all he who is the subject of the generous treatment. The evidence and correspondence in the case would make an octavo volume an inch or more thick.

THE STOKES CASE.

Decision of the Court of Appeals—A New Trial Ordered—Opinions of Justices Grover and Rapallo.

The following opinions in the Stokes case were handed down yesterday in the Court of Appeals. It will be seen that the decision of the Supreme Court has been reversed, and the prisoner granted a new trial. The opinions are by Justices Grover and Rapallo, all the Judges concurring:

JUDGE GROVER'S OPINION.

Edward S. Stokes, plaintiff in error, vs. The People of the State of New-York, defendants in error.

Messrs. Lyman Tremain, John R. Dos Passos, and Cephas Brainerd, for plaintiff in error.

Messrs. Benjamin K. Phelps, District Attorney, and Wm. Fullerton, for the people, defendants in error.

GROVER, J.—Having carefully examined the six pleas in abatement, interposed by the plaintiff in error to the indictment, to which the District Attorney demurred, upon which judgment was given sustaining the demurrers, and arrived at the conclusion that there was nothing contained in any of these pleas entitling him to judgment quashing the indictment, or to any other relief, we shall not examine whether these proceedings are before this Court properly for review upon the certiorari issued and the return made thereto. The same remark is applicable to the seventh plea upon which an issue of fact was joined by the replication of the District Attorney, which was tried before Mr. Justice Cardozo, upon which he directed a verdict for the people. The testimony disclosed nothing tending to show the invalidity of the indictment, and the plaintiff in error was not injured by the disposition of the matter by the Judge.

Whether the questions thus attempted to be raised are reviewable by this Court, and if so what practice should be adopted in bringing them before the Court, are immaterial in the present case.

The plaintiff in error clearly had no right to interpose these pleas a second time, or others of a similar character, and was properly required by the Court to plead to the indictment, and upon his standing mute the proper course was taken by the Court in ordering the plea of not guilty to be entered for him, and proceeding to the trial of the issue thus joined.

The only questions necessary to examine are those of law arising upon the exceptions taken by the counsel for the accused upon the trial for this issue, and perhaps those upon the errors in fact assigned upon the writ of error upon the judgment. Those arising upon the exceptions taken upon the trial will first be considered. Exceptions were taken to the decisions of the Court upon the challenge by the prisoner of several jurors for principal cause. It was not claimed by the counsel of the accused that any error was committed, if chapter 477, (vol. 2, page 1,135) of laws of 1872 is constitutional. It will be proper first to determine this question, as in case that act be held constitutional and valid, it will be unnecessary to determine whether any error was committed, had the law remained as it was at the time of the passage of the act. The position of the counsel for the accused is, that the right of trial by jury is secured to persons accused of felony by the Constitution, and that this secures the further right of trial by an impartial jury. We shall assume the correctness of the latter position. Any act of the Legislature providing for the trial otherwise than by a common law jury composed of twelve men, would be unconstitutional and void, and any act requiring or authorizing such trial by a jury partial, and biased against either party would be a violation of one of the essential elements of the jury referred to in, and secured by, the Constitution.

The counsel insists that the act in question does compel the accused to be tried by a jury partial and biased against him. That the common law held that having formed or expressed an opinion, conclusively proved a want of impartiality, and for this reason excluded the juror upon a challenge for the principal cause, without inquiry as to whether this would influence his action as a juror.

The authorities upon the question were somewhat conflicting, and the object of the statute was to prescribe a definite rule. The act provides that the previous formation or expression of an opinion or impression in reference to the circumstances upon which any criminal action at law is based, or in reference to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, or a present opinion or impression in reference thereto, shall not be a sufficient ground of challenge for principal cause to any person who is otherwise legally qualified to serve as a juror upon the trial of such action, provided the person proposed as a juror who may have formed or expressed, or has such an opinion or impression as aforesaid, shall declare on oath that he verily believes that he can render an impartial verdict according to the evidence submitted to the jury on such trial, and that such previously formed opinion or impression will not bias or influence his verdict, and provided the Court shall be satisfied that the person so proposed as a juror does not entertain such a present opinion as would influence his verdict as a juror.

It will be seen that the intention of the act was not to place partial jurors upon the panel, but that great care was taken to prevent such a result.

The end sought by the common law was to secure a panel that would impartially hear the evidence and render a verdict thereon uninfluenced by any extraneous considerations whatever. If the person proposed as a juror can and will do this, the entire purpose is accomplished. To secure this, the statute requires that he shall make oath that he can do this, irrespective of any previous or existing opinion or impression. Not satisfied that this may safely be relied upon, on account of the difficulty of determining by a person having an opinion or impression how far he may be unconsciously influenced thereby, the statute goes further and provides that the Court shall be satisfied that the person proposed as a juror does not entertain such a present opinion as would influence his verdict as a juror. Surely this latter provision, if rightly and intelligently administered by a competent court, will afford protection to the accused from injury from a partial jury. But the accused has not only this, but the further protection in his right, after challenge for principal cause has been overruled, again to challenge for favor, and have this tried and determined, uninfluenced by the decision made by the former charge. While the Constitution secures the right of trial by an impartial jury, the mode of procuring and empaneling such jury is regulated by law, either common or statutory, principally the latter, and it is within the power of the Legislature to make, from time to time, such changes in the law as it may deem expedient, taking care to preserve the right of trial by an impartial jury. The opinion of Chief Justice Nicholson in Eason vs. the State of Tennessee is cited in opposition to this view. This opinion was given upon the constitutionality of a statute of Tennessee upon the same subject, but differing from that in this State. By the Tennessee statute it is provided that the juror shall be competent, if he state on oath that upon the law and testimony on trial, he believes he can give the accused a fair and impartial verdict. This statement is made conclusive of the question.

The counsel for the accused further insists that the offense charged having been perpetrated, if at all, prior to the passage of the act, it is not to be applied in the trial of this case if held constitutional, but only to cases arising thereafter. This position cannot be sustained. While no *ex post facto* law is valid, this has no application to the rules of evidence or the details of the trial. These may be changed as to prior, equally with subsequent offenses.

The counsel for the accused offered to prove that the deceased, a short time before the occurrence, had made violent threats against him, such as that he "would beggar him first, and then kill him;" "I go prepared for him all the time; so sure as my name is Jim Fisk, I will kill him;" "I would kill him as soon as I would a ferocious dog." This was objected to by the prosecution and rejected by the Court, to which the counsel for the accused excepted.

In determining the competency of this testimony, it must be borne in mind that evidence had been given making it a question for the jury whether the case was one of excusable homicide, upon the ground the act was perpetrated by the accused in defending himself against an attempt by the deceased to murder or inflict some great bodily injury upon him, and the further question whether it was not perpetrated in resisting an attack made upon him by the deceased from which he had reasonable ground to apprehend a design to murder or inflict upon him some great bodily injury.

Evidence of threats made by the deceased, which had been communicated to the accused, was received by the Court.

Proof of the latter facts was competent as tending to create a belief in the mind of the accused that his life was in danger or that he had reason to apprehend some great bodily harm from the acts and motions of the deceased when in the absence of such threats, such acts and motions would cause no such belief. But why admissible upon this ground? For the reason that threats made, would make an attempt to execute them probable when an opportunity occurred, and the more ready belief of the accused would be justified to the precise extent of this probability.

But an attempt to execute threats is equally probable when not communicated to the party threatened, as when they are so and when, as in this case, the question is whether the attempt was in fact made, we can see no reason for excluding them in the former that would not be equally cogent for the exclusion of the latter, the latter being admissible only for the reason that the person threatened would the more readily believe himself endangered by the probability of an attempt to execute such threats.

Threats to commit the crime for which a person is upon trial are constantly received as evidence against him, as circumstances proper to be considered in determining the question whether he has, in fact, committed the crime, for the reason that the threats indicate an intention to do it, and the existence of this intention creates a probability that he has in fact committed it.

Had the deceased, just previous to his going into the hotel where the transaction occurred, declared that he was going there to kill the accused, and that he was prepared to execute this purpose, we think the evidence would have been competent upon the question whether he had in fact made the attempt when that question was litigated. And yet there is in principle no difference between this and the testimony offered and rejected. The difference is only in degree.

We are not aware of any decision of the precise question by the Courts of this State, but there have been several in accordance with the above views in other States. Keever vs. The State, 18 Georgia, 194; Pritchette vs. State, 22 Alabama, 39; Campbell vs. People, 16 Illinois, 17; Cornelius vs. Commonwealth, 15 B. Monroe, 539. In Jewett vs. Banning 21, N. Y. 27, it was held that in an action for an assault and battery, alleged to have been committed by the defendant upon the plaintiff, when no witnesses were present, proof of previous ill-will by the defendant against the plaintiff was competent as a circumstance tending to show the commission of the acts charged by the defendant. This accords with the view above taken. I think the testimony offered was competent, and the exception to its exclusion well taken. The error was one prejudicial to the accused by depriving him of the right to have competent testimony in his favor considered by the jury, and cannot be overlooked by the court.

Jennie Turner was introduced as a witness by and gave material testimony for the accused. With a view to impair the credibility of her testimony she was asked by the prosecution, upon cross-examination, whether she had not left Mrs. Morse, by whom she had been employed, without her knowledge or consent, and whether she did not take things not belonging to her when she left.

The prosecution was permitted to prove by Mrs. Morse, that her testimony in answer to these questions was untrue, to which the counsel of the accused excepted. This was error.

Upon cross-examination the prosecution had the right, for the purpose of impairing the credit of the witnesses, to ask questions as to those collateral matters, but having asked and obtained answers, must abide by the answers given; other witnesses could not be called to prove such answers untrue. Lawrence vs. Baker, 5 Wend., 301; Howard vs. City Fire Insurance Co., 4 Denio, 502.

It cannot be said that the accused sustained no injury from this. The direct tendency of the incompetent testimony was to impair the credit given to the testimony of his witness. We think the minutes of the Grand Jury, showing that an indictment had been ordered by that body against the accused upon the complaint of Fisk for black-mailing, were improperly received. There was no proof tending to show that the prisoner had any knowledge of any such action by the Grand Jury. The evidence had therefore no tendency to show a motive of the prisoner for the killing of the deceased. The prisoner had testified that he knew Fisk had been trying to get him indicted for, as he understood, a conspiracy with another to black-mail him, but that, as he understood, he had failed to procure one.

The prosecution could not give evidence tending to show that the prisoner had been guilty of any other crime than the one for which he was upon trial.

The only effect of the minutes that I can see was to satisfy the jury that there was evidence of his having committed some other crime of such cogency as to induce the Grand Jury to indict him therefor. The prosecution had no right to give such evidence. Had the prisoner known of the action of the Grand Jury, it would have been competent to show a motive for killing the deceased, and being proper for any purpose, there would have been no error in receiving it.

Numerous other exceptions were taken by the counsel for the prisoner upon the trial to the rulings of the Court upon the admissibility of evidence. We have examined these, and arrive at the conclusion that none of them require discussion. Near the conclusion the Judge charged the jury as follows: "The fact of the killing in this case being substantially conceded, it becomes the duty of the prisoner here to satisfy you that it was not murder, which the law would imply from the fact of killing under the circumstances, in the absence of explanation that it was manslaughter in the third degree or justifiable homicide, because, as I have said, the fact of killing being conceded, and the law implying motive from the circumstances of the case, the prosecutor's case is fully and entirely made out, and therefore you can have no reasonable doubt as to that, unless the prisoner shall give evidence sufficient to satisfy you that it was justifiable under the circumstances of the case."

To this portion of the charge the counsel for the prisoner excepted. We have examined this portion of the charge to determine whether the idea intended to be conveyed to the jury, and which they would derive therefrom, was that the law implied that the act of killing was murder when perpetrated under the circumstances of the present case, or whether such was the legal implication from the proof of killing, in the absence of proof of the circumstances of its perpetration, by which the case of the prosecution was fully and entirely made out, unless the prisoner had satisfied them that it was not murder which the law would imply from the fact of the killing. We think a careful examination of the entire portion of the charge excepted to will show that the latter was the idea intended to be conveyed, and that the jury must have so understood it.

From the opinions delivered it was so understood by the Justices of the Supreme Court at General Term. This view is confirmed by the fact that the circumstances attending the killing in the present case were controverted questions, to be determined by the jury from evidence more or less conflicting, as claimed by the prosecution, such as would fully authorize a finding by the jury of all the facts constituting the crime of murder in the first degree, as claimed by the prisoner, such as would authorize the jury to find the homicide excusable.

It can hardly be supposed, that under such proof as to what the circumstances really were, the Judge intended to charge the jury that the law implied the crime of murder from proof of killing under the circumstances of the case, and upon such proof such an instruction would have been erroneous. The instruction in effect was, and the jury must so have understood it, that the law implied motive, and consequently the crime of murder in the first degree from the proof of killing the deceased by the prisoner, and that upon this proof they should find him guilty of that crime, unless he had given evidence satisfying them that it was manslaughter or excusable homicide.

This is further confirmed by what immediately follows the portion of the charge excepted to. The Judge proceeds to instruct the jury as follows: "Ordinarily, naturally, and properly, in cases of this kind, juries are disposed to and should give the prisoner the benefit of any reasonable doubt that may exist in the case, and I do not know that even this is an exception to that rule. If the evidence shall be doubtful upon that subject, if you shall entertain reasonable doubts, if the evidence is evenly balanced so you do not know where the truth lies, the prisoner would be entitled to the benefit of that doubt."

But for the idea conveyed by the part of the charge excepted to, that the law implied the crime of murder in the first degree from the proof of killing only, unless the prisoner satisfied them it was not murder, the benefit of the doubt to be given to the prisoner would not have been restricted to their finding the evidence evenly balanced, so that they did not know where the truth lay; on the contrary, the instruction would have been not to convict of that crime unless convinced by all the evidence in the case that he was guilty, and that if a careful examination of all the evidence left in their minds reasonable doubts of his guilt, they should give the prisoner the benefit by an acquittal. This instruction was warranted by the common law of England. 1 H. P. C., 445; 1 East P. C., 34; 3 M. & S. 15, Regna vs. Chapman; 2 Eng. R.; 12 Cox Crim. Cases; 4 Commonwealth vs. York; 9 Metcalf, 93.

This rule can be upheld by authority, only as it obviously is in contravention of principle and the analogies of the law. It is a maxim in the law that innocence is presumed until the contrary is proved. How is guilt established by proof only of one of the ingredients essential to constitute crime? To constitute crime there must not only be the act but also the criminal intention, and these must concur, the latter being equally essential with the former. *Actus non reum facit, sed mens,* is a maxim of the common law. The intention may be inferred from the act, but this in principle is an inference of fact to be drawn by the jury, and not an implication of law to be applied by the Court. But the question in this case is not what was the rule of the common law as to the implication of malice from the act, whether such rule is deduced from authority or principle and legal analogies. The question arises upon the statute of the State by which homicide is made justifiable or excusable, murder in the first or second degree, or manslaughter in one of four degrees, determinable by the intention and circumstances of its perpetration. Under the statute it is obvious that mere proof that one has been deprived of life by the act of another utterly fails to show the class of the homicide under the statute.

Section 3, of Title 2, of the statute, declares in what cases the homicide when perpetrated by an individual shall be justifiable.

Section 2, of Title 1, as amended by the act of 1872, provides that such killing, unless it be manslaughter, excusable or justifiable homicide, shall be murder in the first degree in the following cases:

First—When perpetrated from a premeditated design to effect the death of the person killed or of any human being. It was under this provision that the prosecution sought to convict the prisoner. To justify such conviction, it was necessary for the prosecution to prove all the facts bringing the case of the prisoner within it. Mere proof of the killing did not as a legal implication show this. It might still be murder in the second degree, manslaughter in some degree, or justifiable or excusable homicide, consistent with such proof.

It was error to instruct the jury that the law implied all these facts from the proof of the killing. The correctness of this has rarely been questioned since the enactment of the statute. Hence there has been but little said by the courts upon the question, but what has been said sustains it. People vs. Clark, 7, N. Y., 393; Fitzgerald vs. People, 37, N. Y., 418; People vs. White, 24, Wend., 520; Wilson vs. People, 4, Parker, 619. The General Term were correct in the conclusion that this part of the charge was erroneous, and in the further conclusion that to obviate the error it was for the people to show that the prisoner was not prejudiced by such error. Greene vs. White, 37, N. Y., 405; Clark vs. Dutcher, 9, Cow., 674; People vs. Wiley, 3, Hill, 194.

We have examined the entire charge to determine whether it does so show. We find that the judge correctly charged the jury as to the facts necessary to constitute the crime of murder in the first degree, and further that he correctly instructed them that the people must prove all these facts to authorize the jury to render a verdict convicting him of that crime.

But how does this cure the error of the instruction, that the law implied all the necessary additional facts from the proof of the killing? It was in effect instructing the jury that although the people must prove all these facts, yet they had done so by proving the killing, and by that the case of the prosecution was fully and entirely made out, and that this proof made it the duty of the prisoner to satisfy them that it was not murder which the law would imply from that proof, thus in effect instructing the jury that the proof of the killing cast the burden of proof upon the prisoner to show that it was not murder but manslaughter or justifiable homicide. No such burden of proof was by that cast upon the prisoner. Lamb vs. C. and A. R. R. Co., 46 N. Y. 271.

The further instruction to the jury, to the effect that the law required no particular length of time between forming the design to kill and the act by which the death was effected, had no relation to or bearing upon the point in question. The jury may, as a matter of fact, find the design to kill from the act by which death was effected, and all facts, except that of the killing itself, required to constitute murder in the first degree, by proof of circumstances which convince them of the truth of such facts. They are to pass upon the whole case, inferring facts from the proof of other facts which convince their judgment of the truth of the facts inferred, bearing in mind that the burden of proof is upon the prosecution as to all the facts necessary to constitute guilt during the entire trial, and that their verdict should be the conscientious expression of their convictions derived from all the evidence.

It is unnecessary to pass upon any of the questions arising upon the offer of the plaintiff in error to assign error in fact upon the judgment. As to these, we will simply remark that we think they were properly disposed of upon the motion for a new trial.

But for errors in rejecting competent evidence offered by the prisoner, and in receiving incompetent evidence against him, and in the part of the charge excepted to, the judgment must be reversed and a new trial ordered.

JUDGE RAPALLO'S OPINION.

Rapallo, J.—I am satisfied that the conviction in this case cannot be sustained without the violation of settled principles of law, and it necessarily follows that I must vote for a reversal. While concurring in the reasons assigned by my learned associate for coming to the same conclusion, I will briefly state the considerations which to me seem controlling independently of the numerous other points which have been discussed. It is a cardinal rule in criminal prosecutions that the burden of proof rests upon the prosecutor, and that, if, upon the whole evidence, including that of the defense as well as of the prosecution, the jury entertain a reasonable doubt of the guilt of the accused, he is entitled to the benefit of that doubt. The jury must be satisfied on the whole evidence of the guilt of the accused, and it is clear error to charge them, when the prosecution has made out a prima facie case, and evidence has been introduced tending to show a defense, that they must convict unless they are satisfied of the truth of the defense. Such a charge throws the burden of proof upon the prisoner, and subjects him to a conviction though the evidence on his part may have created a reasonable doubt in the minds of the jury as to his guilt. Instead of leaving it to them to determine upon the whole evidence whether his guilt is established beyond a reasonable doubt, it constrains them to convict unless they are fully satisfied that he has proved his innocence.

The charge in this case was in my judgment calculated to convey to the jury that erroneous rule for their guidance. They were virtually instructed that the killing being conceded they should convict of the crime of murder unless the proofs adduced by the prisoner satisfied them that the circumstances under which the killing took place were such as to justify his act, or reduce the grade of his offense. Though upon the whole evidence they might be in doubt as to what the circumstances really were, the killing being conceded, this charge indicated that it was their duty to convict.

The language of the charge to which exception was taken is as follows:

"The fact of killing in this case being substantially conceded, it becomes the duty of the prisoner here to satisfy you that it was not murder, which the law would imply from the fact of the killing under the circumstances in the absence of explanation that it was manslaughter in the third degree of justifiable homicide; because, as I have said, the fact of killing being conceded, and the law implying malice from the circumstances of the case, the prosecution's case is fully and entirely made out; and therefore you can have no reasonable doubt as to that unless the prisoner shall give evidence sufficient to satisfy you that it was justifiable under the circumstances of the case."

Argument seems unnecessary to demonstrate the error of this charge. It was a necessary part of the case of the prosecution to establish that the homicide was perpetrated with a premeditated design to effect the death of the person killed—yet the Court, assuming to determine what the circumstances of the killing were, solemnly instructed the jury that the fact of killing being conceded the law implied malice from the circumstances of the case, and that the case on the part of the prosecution was fully made out, and that the jury could have no reasonable doubt as to that unless the evidence on the part of the prisoner satisfied them that the killing was justifiable.

The Supreme Court in sustaining the judgment of the Court of Oyer and Terminer do not attempt to defend the legality of this charge. On the contrary, the very able opinion of Judge Fancher conclusively demonstrates upon authority that it is at variance with numerous adjudications and the settled law upon the subject. But it is claimed that the error may be overlooked on the ground that the prisoner was not prejudiced thereby, and cases are cited which decide that where it appears to the Appellate Court that error has been committed, yet that the error could not possibly have prejudiced the party complaining, it will not be made a ground of reversal either in civil or criminal cases.

In all these cases it will be found that the Court has been exceedingly careful so to limit this rule as to render it applicable only where by no possibility could the error have produced injury, and even this was an innovation upon ancient rules under which it was a matter of course to reverse when error appeared without inquiring into its materiality.

That so vital an error is one which should or might mislead the jury on the question as to the party on whom the burden of proof rested could come within the category of those which could not possibly prejudice the determination of the case, is utterly inadmissible. Nothing short of an unequivocal retraction of that portion of the charge could have removed from the minds of the jury the impression which it was calculated to produce. It was the concluding portion of the charge, and afforded the jury a simple rule for their guidance in their consultation. The fact of killing was, as they were told, conceded. They were further told that it was the duty of the prisoner to satisfy them that this killing was not murder. That the law implying malice from the circumstances of the case the prosecution's case was fully and entirely made out, and therefore they could have no reasonable doubt as to that, unless the evidence on the part of the prisoner satisfied them that it was justifiable under the circumstances. Their inquiry was thus reduced to whether they were satisfied of the truth of the allegations on the part of the defense. If they were in doubt whether these were true or not, they were bound to convict.

It seems to have struck the mind of the learned Judge at the time, that the rule thus laid down by him intrenched somewhat upon the principle that the prisoner was entitled to the benefit of a reasonable doubt, and he immediately followed by stating that ordinarily juries should give the prisoner the benefit of any doubt that may exist in the case, and that he did not know that even this was an exception to that rule, and he proceeded to instruct them generally upon the subject of reasonable doubts.

It is impossible that we should know whether these instructions effectually eradicated from the minds of the jury the erroneous impression calculated to be produced by the previous portion of the charge, and we cannot, therefore, pronounce as a conclusion of law that it had no influence upon the verdict.

Whether, under a proper charge, the jury would have come to the same result it is not within our province to decide. The determination of the facts rests wholly with the jury. It is for the Court to instruct them as to the law, and these instructions they are bound to follow. If materially erroneous, it is the imperative duty of the appellate tribunal to grant a new trial.

All the Judges concur.

What Stokes Says About His New Trial.

At least 300 persons called at the Tombs Prison yesterday to congratulate Edward S. Stokes on the decision of the Court of Appeals, granting him a new trial. Half an hour before the news arrived, Stokes, while in conversation with Warden Johnson, said: "I am confident that I will be given a new trial. I cannot but believe that the Court of Appeals will have sense enough to see the justice of my claims." To this opinion Stokes has adhered since his conviction and sentence. He was conversing with his father in the counsel-room of the prison when Mr. Dos Passos, one of his counsel, brought the welcome intelligence in the shape of a telegram from Hon. Lyman Tremain, who has been attending to the case in Albany. Stokes said, "I knew I would receive justice," and was evidently much pleased with the result of his counsels' labors. In conversation with his counsel and a TIMES reporter, Mr. Stokes said: "I am confident that at this trial, such a mass of evidence in my favor, which has not yet been produced, will be testified to, as will place the affair in a wholly different light. I have been tried and convicted from prejudice naturally formed by reading in the newspapers versions of the story which were not only incorrect, but incomplete in almost every particular." Mr. Dos Passos, in answer to a question asked by the reporter, said that himself and his associate counsel had not yet decided on asking that Mr. Stokes be admitted to bail.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED,

By the People Generally.

The interest which for so long a time has centred in the Stokes case found general expression in the public resorts of the City yesterday. Wherever a crowd gathered for business, or travel, or refreshment during the heat of the day the decision of the Court of Appeals and the probable future of the prisoner were amply discussed. There seemed, in spite of desires and prejudices to the contrary to be prevalent at first blush the belief that in his case hanging was certainly "played out" as the cant phrase goes, and this opinion was not very materially shaken by any after-consideration of the subject. It seemed a disagreeable reflection, too.

In some places the talk was loud and boisterous. Those who liked Fisk for his profligate liberality, which they cannot yet forget, grumbled at the decision in no choice language. Overlooking the technical questions of law, they concluded, not, perhaps, without some show of reason, that the rich have immunities from punishment which are denied to the poor. Without money or influence, they believe Stokes would have long since shared the fate of Foster and Nixon, and with a profane emphasis they say he should. Some who have read the testimony as given on the different trials, and many who were present in Court when it was elicited from the witnesses, found themselves in the same perplexity with the first jury which tried the accused. They found it so hard to agree with others upon disputed questions, that they were themselves undecided, and were willing, from an aversion to capital punishment, to give Stokes the benefit of their doubts. They were the ones who may have been heard yesterday rejoicing that Stokes was given another chance for his life, but they were few, compared with the others. They praised the prisoner for his demeanor during his confinement, which they considered in every way commendable, while those averse to his side of the case found themselves grow eloquent in its condemnation. Though it seemed difficult for any who engaged in the discussion to avoid taking sides, some were found deploring a condition of the law which they thought gives the lawyers the mastery, for they put out of the question the motion that the case turned on anything more than mere technicalities. They believed its merits otherwise to be out of the question. Tired of the defenses of insanity and its provoking causes, they expressed themselves as hopeless of a healthy administration of justice. As the groups gathered they recounted all the murders which, in their judgment, were committed in the belief that the perpetrators could be saved by clever devices having no real merit, if they only had money or friends. When attention was called to the points upon which the decision of the Court of Appeals was based they seemed anxious to abandon the discussion; not because they regarded those points of sufficient importance to lead to such results, but said they: "It is there the whole trouble lies. If a man like Stokes, with no defense takes the law into his own hand, and, killing his adversary, finds lawyers ready to present for him a defense which has so much weight at law, then another man may do the same, and in time everybody having a real or fancied injury will kill his man at sight." From the general talk one could readily gather that the true work of justice had been impeded by the decision of the Court of Appeals, however sound it may be in law.

Around the City Hall.

The announcement that a new trial had been granted by the Court of Appeals in the case of Edward S. Stokes yesterday, formed the general subject for discussion around the City Hall and courts. The "official mind," as well as that of the numerous frequenters of the courts and public buildings—men who are "posted" and know much of the secret history of such cases as Stokes—seemed to have been prepared for the announcement. Indeed, so accustomed have they become to the eccentricities of the law, that an order to quash the original indictment would but cause a passing comment or an expressive shrug of the shoulders. The friends and sympathizers of the prisoner—and they seemed pretty numerous—were quite jubilant, and expressed themselves sanguine of the result of the new trial. Many comments were offered on the ruling of the court below, and the suppression of certain evidence favorable to the prisoner on the last trial was hinted at as being done for the purpose of shielding certain prominent parties. Then others suggested a question as to the witnesses. How can they be got together again? Some of the former witnesses may be influenced by the parties whose interest it is to keep them away from the City during the progress of the trial, and so the case against Stokes fails for want of testimony. Mysterious hints were also thrown out of new and important evidence to be produced on the coming trial, not all favorable to the prisoner's case, and again, it was urged that Stokes had to fight a power behind the law. Against this was urged the difficulty, the almost impossibility of getting a jury. On the whole, a general doubt was expressed as to the prisoner being brought to trial at all. There might be a trial, some said, but they did not expect the jury to agree upon a verdict. In the courts the decision of the higher tribunal seemed to have given general satisfaction; in fact it was said that no other conclusion could have been arrived at under the circumstances.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

How the Money Should be Paid to Comply With the Treaty.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—No official information has been received by this Government from that of Great Britain, with reference to the payment of the Geneva award, but intimations have been made from other sources that Great Britain is perfecting arrangements to meet the requirements of the treaty. It will be recollected that the Treaty of Washington provides that the gross sum awarded, $15,500,000, shall be paid in coin at Washington. As this amount of gold would, according to calculation, weigh twenty-three tons, the question has arisen as to whether the coin itself or its representative should be recived in satisfaction. A number of American bankers some time ago proposed to our Government to transact the business in a manner which would satisfy the treaty obligations, but as the Government had heard nothing whatever from Great Britain on the subject, they were informed that their propositions could not be entertained, and further, that it was the business of Great Baitain to take the initiative on that question.

There is no doubt the money will be deposited by the British Government in the Bank of England, and that the United States will, at the proper period, be paid in accordance with the spirit of the treaty. It may be done in this way, namely: by the purchase in England, through designated banking firms, some of them connected with the syndicate of five-twenty bonds to the amount of the award, these to be sent to the United States Treasury for redemption. The gold thus accruing will be deliverable in Washington without the necessity and risk of transportation across the ocean to this city, the equal amount of gold in the Bank of England having been previously used in the purchase of the bonds. Those who conduct the transaction receiving gold certificates, could place these in the hands of the Secretary of State, and this would be equivalent to the coin for which they would immediately be exchanged. Such, there seems no doubt, will be the mode of payment.

Several days ago the Secretary of the Treasury gave notice that the principal and interest of $20,000,000 of the five-twenty bonds will be paid at the Treasury on and after the 6th of September next. It is said in well-informed circles that this course was adopted in view of an arrangement for the payment of the Geneva awards in the manner above stated, and to render easy the process of payment by the British Government.

Veto of the Infamous "Pig-Tail" Ordinance of San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—Mayor Alvord to-night vetoed the notorious "Pig-tail" ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, requiring the heads of the Chinese prisoners in the County Jail to be shaved. The Mayor takes the ground that such punishment would be infamous; that it would make an unjust distinction in violation of the terms of our treaty with China, as well as of the laws of the United States. He also vetoed the ordinance requiring the Chinese laundrymen to pay a special tax of $15 a quarter for each and every Chinaman employed. The action of the Mayor meets the approval of a great majority of our citizens, and even of those who are opposed to the Chinese immigration, as the course of municipal legislation concerning the Chinese had taken the form of persecution.

Prisoners' Aid Association.

CONCORD, N. H., June 10.—The fourth annual meeting of the Prisoners' Aid Association was held here this evening, and officers elected for the ensuing year. Walter Harriman, of Concord, was chosen President. A Board of Councilors was also selected. Rev. E. Adams was elected general agent of the association, with authority to organize societies in different parts of the State. Several interesting reports were made by committees.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The French Government Makes a Degrading Confession of Corruption—The Assembly Sustains It.

VERSAILLES, June 10.—In the Assembly this afternoon the Left submitted an interpellation in regard to the suppression of *Le Corsaire* (newspaper) by the orders of the Military Governor of Paris.

Mr. Gambetta caused a tremendous sensation by reading a ministerial circular, dated the 4th inst., and addressed to the Prefects of Departments. The document inquires minutely into the position of the provincial Press, and suggests confidentially the employment of subsidies and such other means of influence as can be secretly brought to bear for its control.

Mr. Beule, Minister of the Interior, admitted the authenticity of the circular, and accepted the responsibility for issuing the same.

After a protracted scene of confusion and excitement, a motion supporting the Government was carried by a vote of 389 yeas against 315 nays.

The result shows that the coalition of the Conservatives is still unbroken.

PARIS, June 10.—The Shah of Persia is expected to arrive here early in July.

It is said that Count von Arnim, the German Ambassador, has been recalled because he made unnecessary calls upon President MacMahon.

The sale of journals in the streets of cities and towns in the Department of the Rhone has been prohibited.

Ascot Races, England—Kaiser, Uhlan, and Thorn the Winners.

LONDON, June 10.—The annual races on Ascot Heath commenced to-day and were attended by a great crowd of people. The prominent races of the day were the runs for the Prince of Wales' Stakes, the Ascot Stakes, and the gold vase. The Prince of Wales' Stakes was won by Kaiser. Gang Forward was second, and Combat third. Nine horses ran. The following is a summary:

The Prince of Wales' Stakes of 50 sovereigns each, half forfeit, with 1,000 sovereigns added, for three-year old; colts, 8 stone 10 pounds; fillies, 8 stone 5 pounds; a winner of a 500 sovereign stake to carry 3 pounds, of a 1,000 sovereign stake 5 pounds, of the Derby or Oaks, at Epsom, 9 pounds extra; penalties not accumulative; maidens allowed 7 pounds; the owner of the second horse to receive 200 sovereigns and the owner of the third horse 100 sovereigns out of the stakes; new course about 1 mile and 5 furlongs; 89 subscribers.

Mr. H. Savile's b. c. Kaiser, by Skirmisher, out of Regina, by King Tom....... 1
Mr. W. S. Crawford's ch. c. Gang Forward, by Stockwell, out of Lady Mary, by Orlando....... 2
Mr. Lombard's ch. c. Combat, by Gladiateur, out of Ballerina....... 3

Uhlan was the victor in the run for the Ascot Stakes. Houghton came in second and Vanderdecken third. The betting just before the race was 9 to 2 against Uhlan, 7 to 1 against Houghton, and 6 to 1 against Vanderdecken. Nine ran.

The following is a summary of the race:

The Ascot Stakes of 25 sovereigns each, 15 sovereigns forfeit; two miles and a half.

Mr. Savile's b. c. Uhlan, by The Ranger, out of La Mechante, 4 years old....... 1
Mr. Lefevre's br. h. Houghton, by Wild Dayrell, out of Freight, 5 years old....... 2
Lord Aylesford's br. c. Vanderdecken, by Saccharometer, out of Stolen Moments, 4 years old....... 3

The gold vase was won by Thorn. Hannah was second, and Struan third. Seven horses contested the race.

The following is a summary:

The gold vase given by her Majesty, added to a sweepstakes of 20 sovereigns each for three-year olds, 7 stone 7 pounds; four, 8 stone 10 pounds; five, six, and aged, 9 stone 3 pounds; m. and g. allowed 5 pounds; two miles.

Mr. R. N. Butt's ch. c. Thorn, by King of Trumps, out of Lady Alice Hawthorne, 3 years old....... 1
Baron Rothschild's b. m. Hannah, by King Tom, out of Mentmore Lass, 5 years old....... 2
Mr. W. S. Crawford's br. c. Struan, by Blair Athol, out of Terrific, 4 years old....... 3

The Bowles Brothers' Case—Death of a Newspaper Proprietor.

LONDON, June 10.—The case of Bowles Brothers came up before the court again to-day, but owing to the offer of an arrangement made by the representatives of Mr. Appleton, the registrar adjourned the hearing three months.

Mr. Whitty, proprietor of the Liverpool *Daily Post*, and father of the penny press, died to-day.

The Spanish Ministerial Crisis Continues—The Cure of Santa Cruz.

MADRID, June 10.—Señor Orense has resigned the Presidency of the Constituent Cortes.

At a Cabinet council to-day, the finance bills prepared by Señor Tutan were rejected. The Ministers afterward tendered their resignations; and, during the afternoon, the Cortes intrusted to Señor Figueras the organization of a new Ministry.

After consultations with his friends and with the leading members of the Cortes, Señor Figueras reported that he was unable to form a Cabinet.

The crisis continues and has a most depressing influence on the funds.

The Cortes holds another session to-night, when it is probable that Señor Nicolas Salmeron will endeavor to organize a Government, the members of which he will select exclusively from the Right. Should he fail, the Deputies constituting the majority of the Cortes will hold a meeting to-morrow and determine on measures for the settlement of the crisis.

The *Gaceta* publishes a report that the Curé of Santa Cruz has abandoned the cause of Don Carlos and proclaimed the Catholic Republic, with Calvera as President.

Spanish Finances—A Forced Loan if Subscriptions Fail.

MADRID, June 10.—The members of the Cortes are opposed to a forced paper currency. It is probable that a voluntary national loan will be called for, and, in case of its failure, the loan will be forced.

Another "Battle" in Cuba.

HAVANA, June 10.—A Spanish force, after a five days' hunt, came upon and dispersed the rebel band under Magin Diaz, killing the latter, with twenty-nine of his followers, and taking sixteen prisoners.

The Postal Card Contract—Facilities for Making the Cards Extended—No Change to be Made.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Postmaster General Creswell had a conference this afternoon with Mr. E. Morgan, Treasurer of the Morgan Envelope Company of Springfield, Mass., which has the contract for printing postal cards, and Messrs. Hudson & Cheney, representing the Paper Manufacturing Company of Manchester, Conn., which furnishes the paper to said company. There were also present William N. Ireland, acting Third Assistant Postmaster; Gen. A. D. Hazen, who has charge of the Stamp Department, and Major P. Ethridge, chief of the special agents. The gentlemen representing the manufacturing companies explained at length the difficulties under which they have labored, and stated that these have been almost entirely overcome, and that hereafter the Department will have no reason to complain either of the quality of the paper or number of the cards produced. Mr. Morgan explained that his company has now obtained a sufficient number of presses and has otherwise so increased its facilities as to be able to again turn out 500,000 cards of the best quality per day, and that in a short time they will be able to produce 1,000,000 per diem.

The printing of postal-cards has been suspended, but two days since the Morgan Company commenced work, although of late, owing to the inability of the company to procure paper of requisite quality, the number printed daily has been small. Requisitions for postal cards are being forwarded from the Post-office Department daily to Springfield; and from assurances received the Postmaster General believes they will hereafter be promptly filled. At any rate he is willing to wait a while longer and see whether the present company will be able to fulfill its promises before revoking their contract. The following official statement shows the present condition of the postal card contract: Requisitions have been made on the contractors to date from 1,542 post-offices for 28,871,000 postal cards. Orders are suspended at the Post-office Department from 3,819 offices for 7,135,700, making the total number of orders for them from 5,360 post-masters 36,006,700. There had been issued up to noon to-day, as per telegram from Springfield, 12,038,000, leaving 23,938,700 postal cards ordered, but not yet furnished.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Nashua, Acton and Boston Railroad will be open for business to-day.

Commander George C. Romey, from the Powhatan, is placed on waiting orders.

The woods on Anthony's Nose, on the Hudson, are on fire, and the light at night can be seen a long distance.

The funeral of Rev. Dr. Quinn, at St. Mary's Catholic Church, took place to-day in Providence, R. I.

The body of John Sheffield was found yesterday afternoon in the ruins of the Coe block in Woonsocket.

Commander Thomas C. Harris, from the command of the St. Mary's, and the other officers of that vessel, are placed on waiting orders.

The practice-ship Constellation will probably sail from Annapolis on Thursday or Friday with the midshipmen, for their annual Summer cruise.

Two miscreants in Canada, father and son, were detected on Monday night attempting to throw the express train off the track between Chippewa and Black Creek, Canada.

The jury in the case of Chamberlain, on trial at Solon, Ohio, for murder, returned a verdict of murder in the second degree on Monday, and Judge Paine sentenced him to imprisonment for life.

The Commissioner of Patents has extended the patent of Reuben Daniels, of Woodstock, Vt., for straw-cutter, and the patent of Ambrose Ward, of Altoona, Penn., for body-bolsters for railway-cars.

The reports that the case of ex-Senator Pomeroy was presented to the Grand Jury in Topeka, Kan., and a bill of indictment ignored, are entirely untrue. The case will be prosecuted by information, and not by indictment.

An escaped lunatic from the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg, named W. C. Davis, was found on the Pennsylvania Railroad track, above this city, with the head almost severed from the body.

John Swift, who thirty years ago was Mayor of Philadelphia, Penn., and elected for many successive terms, died on Monday night, at the age of eighty-three years. His widow, a daughter of the late Commodore Truxton, survives him.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of Norwich, Conn., have elected Julius Webb, manager of the Norwich and New-York Transportation Company, Chief of Police, and Joseph Carrier, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, in the place of D. A. Delaney.

The balances in the United States Treasury yesterday were: Currency, $599,309; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $3,295,000; coin, $77,379,933, including $35,487,900 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $356,000,000.

Fifty-seven delegates to the Maine Republican State Convention have thus far been elected in thirteen towns in Kennebec County, all of whom are favorable to Dingley's nomination for Governor. Two hundred and fifty-six delegates throughout the State have been returned, all but three of whom are for Dingley.

Yesterday the body of a man of respectable appearance, about thirty or forty years, was found in the river, near Hawthorne, N. J., having apparently been in the water about one week. The body was dressed in grayish pantaloons, dark coat, and elastic gaiters. The deceased had sandy hair.

In response to a memorial from prominent citizens of Springfield, the Governor of Massachusetts has appointed the Superintendents of the Worcester and Taunton Lunatic Asylums to examine into the mental condition of Albert H. Smith, who is sentenced to be executed on the 27th inst. They made their first visit to the prisoner yesterday.

Heavy Freshet at St. Louis, Mo.—Loss of Life and Property.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 10.—The heaviest rain and thunder storm here this season occurred last night. It raged from about 6 to 8 o'clock, and recommenced after midnight, continuing until morning. An immense body of water fell, and considerable damage was done in various parts of the city. Several houses were struck by lightning, and the fire and police telegraph was interrupted. A sewer on Twentieth-street caved in a distance of 60 feet, leaving a hole 15 feet wide, and from 10 to 15 feet deep. Other sewers choked up, and the backwater flooded the streets and cellars to a depth of several feet. Several houses were undermined, and chimneys and trees blown down. The tunnel excavation on Washington avenue and Eighth-street suffered greatly, four or five feet of water having drained into it, its sides being badly washed in various places.

A bridge over the River Marias des Cignes, on the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad, in Kansas, fell while a train was passing over it on Saturday last and the bridge and train were entirely demolished. There were eleven persons on the train, but no one was seriously hurt.

Sentence of Death—The Lampley Murderers to be Hanged August 1.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 10.—In the Circuit Court, this morning, Joshua Nicholson, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Lampley, was brought up for sentence, and when asked if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon him rose and said he was not guilty of the murder, and declared that hes had taken away his life. His confession was made to Detective Crone on promise that he, Nicholson, would be made State witness. Judge Miller then proceeded to sentence the prisoner to be hanged at such time as the Governor may appoint. Gov. Whyte will doubtless fix the 1st of August, to which time Hallahan, his accomplice in the murder, has been respited, and then the desire of the latter, to have the company of Joshua on the platform, will be gratified.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 10.—The trial of Albert W. Chamberlain, for the murder of George McConnaghey, last January, at Salem, Ohio, came to a sudden and unexpected termination, yesterday, the counsel on both sides agreeing to a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree. The Judge sentenced him to imprisonment for life.

The Isles of Shoals Murders—Opening the Case for the People.

ALFRED, Me., June 10.—At 9 o'clock this morning, County Attorney George C. Yeaton opened the case for the Government in the Wagner trial. He made a long address to the jury, giving the minute details of the murders, and dwelling at length upon the jurisdiction of the court, explaining the boundaries of the county, and proving by old records that the case can be legally tried in this county, (York.) The witnesses on both sides were excluded from the court, and will not be allowed in until called upon to testify.

The prisoner manifested no emotion. Even while the County Attorney recited the details of the terrible act, his countenance remained unchanged, and wore an incredulous smile. The court-room was crowded to suffocation, and the excitement hourly increases. Large numbers of people are arriving by every train from Portsmouth and vicinity.

A NEW RAILWAY through a rich country is good property, but when both local and through traffic are assured, its value depends only on management. The Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad passes through a most prosperous agricultural and manufacturing country, with no competing outlet; brings the immense freight of the lakes and Canadian railways several hours nearer the ocean at the best harbor on the whole Atlantic, and, besides, is in good hands.

Quarries now yielding but a local supply of limestone, granite, slate, or marble, and forests of lumber, are waiting only for the means of getting to market. The produce and manufactories of this thriving country cannot wait, and are moved by the various indirect and costly routes, Messrs. Fairbanks alone sending 20,000 tons of scales, &c., yearly from St. Johnsbury at great disadvantage. These same gentlemen, who have made name and fortune in this hardy region, are very naturally the chief promoters and managers of the new railway, part of which is now working, and the rest being steadily pushed toward completion. On general principles it is safe to conclude, without going into particulars, that the bonds offered are secure beyond the usual requirements of investors.—*Christian at Work.*

EVE NEVER WORE.—"Eve never wore twice the same pattern of fig leaves," and "Adam searched diligently the forests through to diversify the colors of his vegetable breeches;" but faultless patterns for every article of Ladies' and Children's Apparel may now be obtained at the "Domestic S. M. Co.'s" in Union-square, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Soothe the Irritated Scalp Skin by using BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—*Advertisement.*

Peerless Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Drawers, Scarfs, Ties, Cravats, Bathing Suits, &c.
UNION ADAMS & CO., No. 637 Broadway.

Knapp's Extract of Roots Makes the best and cheapest Root Beer in market. Sold in bottles at 30c., 60c., $3, and half and gallon cans at $5 and $10 each, which makes respectively 10, 25, 200, 400, and 800 gallons of beer. General Depot, No. 362 Hudson-st.

Poisoning the Sick.

There never was a specialty in medicine that was not pirated. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is no exception to the general rule. Fraud follows in the track of the Great Vegetable Restorative as it makes the circle of the world, and offers its pernicious imitations to the sick at every turn, anxious to drench the public with their trash. The imitators and counterfeiters offer it by the gallon, the barrel, the hogshead, as well as by the bottle. Beware of this deluge of abominations. Bear in mind that the true article is sold in bottles only, and the impress of genuineness is to be found upon the glass itself, as well as upon the finely engraved Government stamp and the elegant label. The great vegetable tonic prevents and cures all bilious disorders and complaints of the digestive organs and the nervous system, maladies upon which the vile imitations produce no more effect than the Pope's Bull upon the comet.

Mosquito Nets.—Patent adjustable from $3 to upward. Dealers supplied.
G. L. KELTY & CO.,
No. 724 Broadway.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye!—Batchelor's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

For an Elegant Summer Hat of superior quality, go to ESPENSCHEID, manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau st.

MARRIED

DOUGLAS—STRATTON.—On Tuesday, June 10, 1873, by Rev. W. H. De L. Grannis, J. H. DOUGLAS, M. D., and JOSEPHINE A. STRATTON, both of New-York City.

GIFFORD—ELIOT.—In New-Bedford, Mass., on the 9th inst., by Rev. John Weiss, ROBERT SWAIN GIFFORD and FRANCES ELIOT, daughter of the late Hon. T. D. Eliot, both of that city.

HARPER—HOE.—On Thursday, June 5, at "Bright Side," Westchester County, by Rev. W. H. Hackle, JOSEPH HENRY HARPER to MARY SAY, daughter of Richard M. Hoe, Esq.

MOLLER—DELGER.—In Hamburg, Germany, on Wednesday, May 21, 1873, at the Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Peter, by Rev. A. Kreusler, WILLIAM MOLLER, of New-York, to ANNIE, daughter of Frederick Delger, Esq., of Oakland, Cal.

DIED.

COOKE.—At Plainfield, N. J., June 10, AMASA REDFIELD, only child of C. Latimer and Fannie Rogers Cooke, aged 1 month and 1 day.

CLOCK.—At Darien, Conn., June 10, Miss LYDIA A. CLOCK.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Congregational Church at Darien, Conn., on Thursday, June 12, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DAUCHY.—At Saratoga Springs, 9th inst., Mrs. CLARISSA H., relict of the late Samuel Dauchy, of Troy, N. Y.

Funeral 11th inst., at Troy, at 3 o'clock P. M.

EDWARDS.—In this City on Sunday afternoon, June 8, after a long illness, ELIZABETH EDWARDS, in the 39th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brother, James Edwards, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 249 West 20th-st. Her remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

HUMBERT.—Suddenly, at Paris, France, Sunday, June 8, AUGUSTUS HUMBERT, formerly of San Francisco.

JAHNE.—At Curacoa, West India Islands, on May 19, HENRY JAHNE, aged 58 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, June 13, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the First Baptist Church, Grove-st., Jersey City.

MERCHANT.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on the 9th inst., MARY L., wife of Marvin J. Merchant, Esq.

Funeral on Friday, 13th inst., at 4:20 o'clock P. M., from her late residence. Trains leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 2 and 3 o'clock P. M., and return at all hours. The remains will be taken on Saturday to Oak Hill Cemetery for interment.

MAURAN.—On Sunday, June 8, 1873, JOSEPH MAURAN, M. D., in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 63 West 19th-st., on Wednesday next, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. His remains will be taken for interment to Providence, R. I.

PHAYRE.—On Monday noon, June 9, CATHARINE M., widow of John Phayre, aged 64 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 325 West 30th-st.

SAMPSON.—In Paris, France, on the 21st of May, GRACE BURSLEY, youngest daughter of the late George Sampson and Isabella M. Sampson, of Hallowell, Me., aged 15 months and 12 days.

SCHENCK.—At Avon Springs, Sunday evening, June 8, of rheumatism of the heart, FRANCIS H. SCHENCK, in the 48th year of his age, youngest son of the late Peter H. Schenck.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Christ Church, (Rev. Dr. Thompson,) corner of 35th-st. and 5th-av., on Thursday afternoon, at 4:30 o'clock.

SCOFIELD.—At Greenwich, Conn., Monday, June 9, CORNELIA, wife of William Scofield, in the 52d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectively invited to attend the funeral on Thursday at 2:30 o'clock from the Second Congregational Church. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Depot at 12 M.

THOMSON.—June 9, 1873, one year from the day of her birth, EDNA MAY, third daughter and only child of Pierre M. and Caroline E. Thomson.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 140 East 128th-st., Harlem, on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

WATKINS.—On Tuesday evening, June 10, at his residence, No. 207, Raymond-st., Brooklyn, GEORGE WATKINS, in the 53d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WAGNER.—On Sunday, June 8, DANIEL WAGNER, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. John's Chapel, Varick-st., on Wednesday, June 11, at 2 P. M.

The members of St. John's Guild are requested to meet in the school-rooms of St. John's Chapel, on Wednesday, June 11, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of paying the last sad tribute of respect to our late clerk, DANIEL WAGNER. By order of
ALVAL WISWALL, Master.
WILLARD C. POLLARD, Clerk pro tem.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GAUZE
UNDER-SHIRTS.
ONE DOLLAR.
WARD'S,
NO. 387 BROADWAY.
and
BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH-ST.

LUXURY, ELEGANCE, AND HEALTH.—The IMPERIAL RUSSIAN BATH CO. announce their opening for business, on TUESDAY MORNING, the 10th June, in the four-story brown-stone mansion No. 7 West 24th-st., opposite the Fifth-avenue Hotel. About $100,000 has been expended here in providing the most elegant establishment in America. Come and see for yourselves. In addition to the great Vapor and Shower Rooms, constructed of polished Italian marble, there are numerous private vapor-rooms for ladies or gentlemen; also, distinct departments for administration of Sulphur and all other Medicinal Baths prescribed by the Medical Faculty.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, June 14, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 12 M., on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 4:30 and 11 A. M.
THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

MORTON COMMANDERY, NO. 4, K. T.,
STATIONED AT NEW-YORK CITY.

SIR KNIGHTS: YOU ARE HEREBY summoned to assemble at the Asylum, corner Grand and Centre sts., on FRIDAY, June 13, at 1 o'clock P. M., in full uniform, to act as escort to the Grand Lodge on the occasion of the funeral of the late Past Grand Master James L. Orr, of South Carolina. By order,
GEORGE SMITH, Acting Commander.
S. E. GARDNER, Recorder.

LECTURES, REPORTS, ADDRESSES, Memoirs, and the like written by an experienced litterateur, now employed on a scientific periodical; would assist members of medical, historical, scientific, literary, and other societies, in drawing up their papers. Every guarantee of honorable secrecy. Address GRAPHITE, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

THE LATIN CLASSICS.—VALPY'S famous edition complete, 141 volumes; library style, green morocco back, marbled sides, thick paper; in all respects as good as new. Will be sold for $150, worth $300. Address DIGAMMA, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

DENTISTRY.—REMOVAL.
J. ALLEN & SON, late of Bond-st., have removed to No. 314 5th-av., New-York.
Send for pamphlet.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DR. JOHN HALL'S NEW BOOK.

READY THIS DAY:

QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.

By Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., of Fifth-avenue Presbyterian Church, New-York.

12mo, handsomely bound, $1 75.

CONTENTS: Is the Human Race One?—Should We Pray?—Is Our Saviour a Creature?—What is the Value of the Fathers?—Is the Sabbath for Us?—How Much Ritual is there in the New Testament?—Is Spiritualism in the Bible?—What Have the Old Catholics to Do? &c., &c.

ALSO,

A new edition, (fifth thousand,) with additional chapters, of

PAPERS FOR HOME READING.

By Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D.
12mo, with portrait, $1 75.

DODD & MEAD, Publishers,
No. 762 Broadway, New-York.

"ORGAN AT HOME."—A GEM FOR the organ! Just published, this new collection of over 200 of the very best and most popular pieces well arranged for the organ. Price, $2 50. Our previous publication, "Gems of Strauss," has sold over 17,000 copies, and the publishers believe their new organ-book has as great elements of success.
DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, June 10, was quite large, and the market was more active than of late, a greater number of sales than usual being consummated, as will be seen from a review of the proceedings, as follows:

Muller, Wilkins & Co., by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of John S. Woodward, Esq., referee, sold the leasehold property, known as Nos. 542 and 544 Bowery, east side, between Spring and Prince streets, embracing the lease of two lots together in size 40 by 100, with two four-story and basement marble front buildings thereon, for $42,000, the purchaser being Frederick Butterfield. The lease is for twenty-one years from May 1, 1861, at an annual rent of $10,500, taxes, assessments, and water rates, with right of renewal or payment for buildings. The sale announced by the same firm of the premises Nos. 127 and 129 Thompson-street, north of Prince-street, was adjourned to the 19th inst.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Luke A. Lockwood, Esq., referee, disposed of a plot of ten lots, each 20 by 100.5, on West Sixty-second-street, north-east corner of Tenth avenue, for $32,275 in the aggregate. The lots sold separately, and the prices realized were as follows: One lot on Tenth-avenue, north-east corner Sixty-second-street, sold to Wm. McDermott for $6,250; one lot on Tenth-avenue, adjoining, sold to same buyer for $3,650; one lot on Tenth-avenue, adjoining, sold to Muller, Stoughtenberg & Peckham, for plaintiffs in legal action, for $3,100; one lot on Tenth-avenue, adjoining, sold to same buyers for $3,000; one lot on Tenth-avenue, adjoining, sold to same for $2,650; one lot on Sixty-second-street, 100 feet east of Tenth-avenue, sold to same for $3,025, and four lots on Sixty-second-street, adjoining above, sold to Robert Auld for $2,900 each. The property sold cheap.

Wm. Kennelly, at a sheriff's sale, sold a four-story brick store, tenement, and lot, 20 by 50 by 80, situate on Second-avenue, east side, 20.11 feet south of One Hundred and Sixteenth street, for $1,000, over and above incumbrances, amounting to $10,030; total price realized, $11,030; purchaser, Henry Stollmeyer. The legal sale, by the same auctioneer, of three lots, with improvements, on West Forty-seventh-street, east of Eighth-avenue, was adjourned to-day.

James M. Miller, at a trustee's sale, by order of the Supreme Court, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Esq., referee, sold the two three-story and basement brick houses with lots, each 22.9 by 103.3, Nos. 101 and 103 West Eleventh-street, north side, between Fifth and Sixth avenues No. 101 for $16,000 and No. 103 for $18,900, both purchased by Albert Cooper. Also, by order of the same Court, in foreclosure, James E. Beers, Esq., referee, the three-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 229 East Forty-ninth-street, north side, between First and Second avenues, 20 by 45 by 100.5, for $9,913, purchaser, Marcus Fleischbauer. The legal sale of leasehold property on West Broadway and on White-street, was adjourned by Mr. Miller to the 17th inst.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. offered at public auction a large plot of ground, containing eight lots, with buildings on same, known as Nos. 624 and 626 East Fourteenth-street, east of Avenue C, the plot extending through to Thirteenth-street, for which bids to the amount of $30,000 were received, but no sale effected. No further business was transacted.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, J. Cole sold at public auction a plot of ground, 34.6 by 104, on the north-east corner of Fulton and Duffield streets, with two three-story and cellar brick stores and tenements thereon, known as Nos. 519 and 521 Fulton-street, and a three-story brick house, known as No. 254 Duffield-street, for $35,500; purchaser, J. H. Howard. The same auctioneer also sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, a three-story frame house on Baltic-street, Brooklyn, near Court-street, to Isaac Eikins, for $8,100.

The suburban auction held at Bayonne, N. J., on Monday, by Jere. Johnson, Jr., and J. M. Gibson, was an unexpectedly good success, 101 lots being sold for $57,302, an average of $550 per lot. In regard to the sale held in Jersey City on the same day, by Lindsley & Adams, no report has been received. Details concerning the Bayonne auction are appended. In reference to the country sales made yesterday full particulars will be given to-morrow.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day sales as follows are expected to occur:

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, public auction sale of a plot of five lots, together in size 100.11 by 125, on Eighth-avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Eleventh-street, near Central Park.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, executors' sale of the leasehold property Nos. 418, 420, and 422 East Forty-seventh-street, south side, 200 feet east of First-avenue, embracing a plot of six lots, together in size 75 by 200.10, extending through to Forty-sixth-street, with a number of buildings on same. Lease dated May 1, 1869, for twenty years; ground rent, $2,400 per annum.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, foreclosure sale of a house and lot on East Thirteenth-street, north side, 220 feet east of Avenue B, lot 25 by 103.3.

By Wm. Kennelly, at the Exchange, foreclosure sale of three lots, with improvements, on West Forty-seventh-street, north side, 325 feet east of Eighth-avenue, the lots together forming a plot in size 74.7 by 77.2 by 91.9 by 75.

By Nicholas R. Conner, (with Hugh N. Camp,) at Johnson's Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, foreclosure sale of two lots on Seventeenth-street, Brooklyn, south side, 75 feet east of Seventh-avenue, together in size 50 by 100.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., and J. M. Gibson, at Newark, N. J., on the ground, at 3 o'clock, executors' sale, by order of the executors of the Vaché estate, of eighty lots, comprised in the block bounded by Clinton-avenue, High-street, Quilman-street, and Waverley-place, surrounded on all sides by costly improvements—a sale worthy the attention of investors.

By O. H. Pierson & Co., at Rutherford Park, N. J., on the property, at 1 o'clock, public auction sale to close estate, of a large number of valuable building lots, all well located. Special train from foot of Barclay-street, via ferry, at 12 M.

Exchange Sales, Tuesday, June 10.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

2 4-story and basement marble-front buildings and lease of plot, Nos. 542 and 544 Broadway, e. s., 151.3 ft. n. of Prince-st.; plot 40x100; lease for 21 years from May 1, 1861; ground rent $10,500 per annum ... $42,000

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

1 lot, 10th-av., n. e. corner 62d-st., 20.5x100 ... $6,250
1 lot, 10th-av., e. s., 20.5 ft. n. of 62d-st., adjoining above, 20x100 ... 3,650
1 lot, 10th-av., e. s., 40.5 ft. n. of 62d-st., adjoining above, same size ... 3,100
1 lot, 10th-av., e. s., 60.5 ft. n. of 62d st., adjoining above, same size ... 3,000
1 lot, 10th-av., e. s., 80.5 ft. n. of 62d-st., adjoining above, same size ... 2,650
1 lot, West 62d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 20x100.5 ... 3,025
4 lots, West 62d-st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of 10th-av., adjoining above, each same size, $2,900 each ... 11,600

By Wm. Kennelly.

1 4-story brick store, tenement and lot, 2d-av., e. s., 20.11 ft. s. 116th-st., lot 20x80, building 50 ft. deep ... $11,030

By James M. Miller.

1 3-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 103 W. 11th-st., n. s., 380.10 ft. e. 6th-av., lot 22.9x103.3 ... $18,900
1 3-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 101 W. 11th-st., n. s., 403.7 ft. e. 6th-av., adjoining above, lot same size ... 16,000
1 3-story basement brick house and lot, No. 229 E. 49th-st., n. s., 205 ft. e. 2d-av., lot 20x100.5, house 45 ft. deep ... 9,913

Commercial Exchange Sales Monday, June 9.

BROOKLYN.

By J. Cole.

2 3-story and cellar brick stores and tenements, Nos. 519 and 521 Fulton-st.; 1 3-story brick house, No. 254 Duffield-st., with plot of ground 34.6x about 104, (rear irregular,) n. e. corner Fulton and Duffield sts ... $35,500
1 3-story frame house and lot, Baltic-st., s. s., near Court-st., lot 20x99 ... 8,100

Suburban Auctions Monday, June 9.

BAYONNE, N. J.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., and J. M. Gibson.

Block No. 79.

2 lots, Nos. 25 and 26; J. Robinson, Jersey City ... $1,377
2 lots, Nos. 27 and 28; M. Warner, Jersey City ... 1,597
4 lots, Nos. 29, 30, 31, and 32; P. J. Hanbury, New-York ... 3,646
6 lots, Nos. 33 to 38 inclusive; Mr. Hawkins, New-York ... 7,000

Block No. 82.

1 lot, No. 1; F. Barker, Jersey City ... $907
3 lots, Nos. 2, 3, and 4; J. F. Allard, Jersey City ... 2,293
1 lot, No. 5; Henry Schrader, Jersey City ... 1,433
2 lots, Nos. 6 and 7; J. Walker, New-York ... 1,300
2 lots, Nos. 8 and 9; M. D. Bradley, New-York ... 1,980
2 lots, Nos. 10 and 11; Mr. Frothingham, New-York ... 1,638
2 lots, Nos. 12 and 13; J. E. Hawes, New-York ... 1,602
2 lots, Nos. 14 and 15; T. C. Brown, Jersey City ... 1,602
2 lots, Nos. 16 and 17; Chas. Lyons, Bayonne Station, N. J ... 1,638
2 lots, Nos. 18 and 19; Mr. Frothingham, New-York ... 1,620
1 lot, No. 5½; Felix Murphy, New-York ... 1,420

Huron-avenue and Avenues A and B.

1 lot, No. 21; Mr. Smith, New-York ... 787
1 lot, No. 15; Mr. Deriam, Jersey City ... 1,200
2 lots, Nos. 13 and 14; Moran & Brown, New-York ... 1,460
3 lots, Nos. 10, 11, and 12; Felix Murphy, New-York ... 2,163
2 lots, Nos. 8 and 9; Moran & Brown, New-York ... 1,276
4 lots, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4; Smith Mead, New-York ... 3,461
1 lot, No. 5; Mr. Cadergan, Bayonne, N. J ... 795
2 lots, Nos. 6 and 7; Mr. Cadergan, Bayonne, N. J ... 1,471
1 lot, No. 16; Mr. Deriance, Jersey City ... 650
2 lots, Nos. 17 and 18; Geo. A. Lucas, Bayonne ... 1,280
2 lots, Nos. 19 and 20; Mr. Cadergan, Bayonne ... 1,350

Block 74.

1 lot, No. 6; Mr. Gifford, New-York ... $656
2 lots, Nos. 7 and 8; Mr. Curry, Jersey City ... 1,456
1 lot, No. 9; Mr. Gifford, New-York ... 664
2 lots, Nos. 14 and 15; Mr. Frothingham, N. Y ... 1,415
2 lots, Nos. 12 and 13; Mr. Frothingham, N. Y ... 1,402
2 lots, Nos. 10 and 11; A. W. Booth, Bergen Point ... 1,561
3 81-100 lots on Bayonne-av., $565 per lot; A. R. Pease ... 2,152

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, June 9.

Attorney-st., No. 111, s. w. corner Rivington-st., 20x50 ... $17,500
Frankfort-st., No. 53, 19.6x71.9; Gold-st., No. 98, 21.1x58 ... 30,000
Perry-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-st., 20x94.6 ... 21,000
Reade-st., No. 137, 25x75 ... 17,550
Reade-st., No. 139, 25x75 ... 14,000
West Broadway, w. s., 50 ft. n. of Worth-st., 25x80 ... 16,000
23d-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x98.6 ... 35,000
Same property ... 32,000
33d and 34th sts., centre line between, 181.4 ft. e. of 10th-av., 57x18 ... 800
33d and 34th sts., centre line between, 200.3 ft. e. of 10th-av., 18.1 ... 800
29th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 2d-av., 75x75 ... 19,000
58th-st., n. s., 261 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.4, ½ part ... 3,850
Same property, ½ part ... 3,850
Same property, ½ part ... 3,850
110th-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x100.11; 111th-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x100.11 ... 20,000
112th-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.11 ... 3,000
119th-st., s. s., 148 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x100.11 ... 7,500
134th-st., n. s., 195.9 ft. w. of 5th-av., 17.10x99 ... 5,000
1st-av., s. e. corner 75th-st., 25.6x88; 75th-st., s. s., 85 ft. e. of 1st-av., 50x113 ... 25,500

LEASES.

Bond-st., Nos. 1, 3, and 5, the Waltham building, office No. 7 on third story, 10 years, per year ... $1,000
Chrystie-st., Nos. 191 and 193, 10 years, per year ... 12,000
2d-av., n. w. corner 118th-st., 5 years, 3 years, per year, $1,600, 2 years, per year ... 1,800
8th-av., e. s., No. 824, 4 years, 3 years, per year, $1,600, 3 years, per year ... 1,800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

15 EAST 49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

For sale, in 49th-st., just east of 5th-av., a beautiful four-story brown stone house, 17x60 feet. Has been recently overhauled in the most thorough manner; the plumbing-work, mantels, &c., being all new and of the best quality, and is tastefully decorated; lot 100.5 feet in depth.

The owner will sell the house with the handsome fixtures and furniture, or the house and lot can be bought without the furniture. We would recommend it to the attention of any one desiring to purchase an attractive house in the best location in New-York, at a very reasonable price. To a professional man it would be especially desirable. A comparatively small amount of cash to be paid down.

For further particulars and permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

$95,000 TO LOAN ON AN IMPROVED City property, in sums to suit. LEVI COOK, No. 48 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

RAPID TRANSIT.—CHOICE LOTS 25X100 feet, under close restrictions, in a first-class neighborhood, near Prospect Park and the line of the proposed rapid transit steam road, for sale at $500 and upward; a splendid opportunity for investment or speculation. Apply at the office of the late A. J. WALKER, No. 112 John-st., New-York, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

A DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR INvestment.—Three-story high-stoop brick house, No. 275 President-st., opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn; fine location; rented to May, 1874, at $900 per annum; price asked, $8,000. E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York, 10 to 12 A. M., only.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

On the line of the New-Haven Railroad, near Mamaroneck, one of the most beautiful residences in the country. The house is two stories and attic, and contains eighteen rooms, heated by steam, and is piped for gas. Hot and cold water throughout. The land, nearly ten acres, is tastefully laid out with grapery, shade and fruit trees in abundance. Carriage-house and stable complete. The situation is high and has an extensive view of the surrounding country and Long Island Sound. The grounds are admirable for a number of building sites, and only need to be seen to be appreciated. For beauty of situation it is not surpassed by anything within a hundred miles of New-York. It can be bought at a bargain, on easy terms, or will be exchanged for New-York property. Photograph and particulars at the office of S. J. GOODENOUGH, No. 111 Broadway, Room A, New-York.

FOR SALE,
AT NYACK, ON HUDSON,
a beautiful villa with all modern improvements, grapery, conservatory, billiard rooms, stables, exquisite lawns, fine roads and walks; a new and elegant villa, to be completed July 1, delightfully situated, overlooking Mansfield Park, with water, gas, marble basins, &c.; a cozy little cottage with nine rooms, having fruit, shade, and beautiful views, overlooking the Hudson; also a large number of lots and villa plots. All the above within three minutes of Mansfield-av. Railway Station. For maps and particulars address L. D. MANSFIELD, Nyack, N. Y.

ON THE HUDSON—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, with about two acres of land, beautifully located, *with magnificent views of river and mountains;* grounds abound with choice fruit, shade, and shrubbery; house contains about fifteen rooms. The whole property will be sold low, on reasonable terms, by order of the executors of the late owner. Further particulars of BLACKWELL & CO., No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York, Or CHARLES McCUTCHEN, Peekskill, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TASTY AND comfortable cottage residence, with wide halls, verandas, ample shade, lawn, garden, small and large fruit, gas, bath, hot and cold water, closets, &c.; only forty minutes' pleasant ride, (fine views, no dust,) from Liberty-st.; frequent trains till midnight, low fares; near depots; pavements, &c.; $12,000. Terms to suit. Can have carpets, part furniture, and use of stable, if required. $12,000. Apply at West Elizabeth Depot, Central Railroad of New-Jersey, or to No. 93 Cedar-st., New-York.

PASSAIC, N. J.—FOR SALE A SUPERIOR villa residence suitable for a gentleman of taste, twelve miles from New-York, on the Erie Railway; the house contains ten rooms, fine stable, and greenhouse; ten lots beautifully laid out in lawn and kitchen garden; plenty of fruit-bearing and ornamental trees; fine location; five minutes from station; price moderate; $5,000 cash wanted; will exchange for good Brooklyn property. For further particulars, apply to Mr. MARSH, No. 142 Fulton-st., New-York.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—$12,000.—A FARM containing eighty-six acres of highly cultivated land with large new dwelling-house, Mansard roof, bay windows, and good barn, carriage-house, ice-house, (filled,) plenty of fruit trees, good water, &c., situate in Westchester County, two and a half miles east of Katonah Station, on Harlem Railroad. For particulars, inquire on Mondays and Thursdays, of DANIEL HUNT and JOHN C. HOLMES, trustees, at Katonah, or of LEONARD KIRBY, Globe Fire Insurance, No. 176 Broadway New-York.

$3,500.—AT ROSSVILLE, STATEN Island.—A house and lot for sale; lot 48½x100 feet; house two story; nine rooms, good cellar, large cistern; water brought into the kitchen; a well of good cold water; some fine fruit; five minutes' walk from boat landing; two hours from New-York; boat leaves for the City every morning, returns in evening; can go by rail. For particulars, apply to A. P. SMITH, Room 25, No. 37 Park-row.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—123 trains a day; a pleasantly located house of twelve rooms, parlor with French windows, dining-room with bay window, marble mantels, kitchen and sewing rooms; first floor, wide hall; four bedrooms and bath-room on second floor; three bedrooms on third floor in French roof; large lot; will be sold low, and terms easy; very little cash wanted. Address MELICK BROTHERS, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT PIERMONT, WITHIN TEN minutes' walk of depot, the place lately owned by Geo. A. Jones, consisting of twenty-two and one-fifth acres, fine house, stables, ice-house, with magnificent view of the Hudson, both north and south as far as the eye can reach; the new Grand Boulevard runs directly through the place; will be sold at a bargain; seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, or J. R. MALLORY, Nyack.

AT ELIZABETHPORT, N. J., FIVE minutes' from depot and Singer works, handsome new cottage, six rooms, marble mantels; also, another with four rooms; full lots; also, lots in fine locations; all on easy terms, on installment plan if wanted. E. R. KELLOGG, offices No. 3 Broadway, New-York, 10 A. M. to 12 M.; 2d-st., Elizabethport, every afternoon.

SEA-SHORE RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Nearly an acre, with water front on Narragansett Bay, at Bristol, R. I.; house completely furnished, gas, bath, range, water; every improvement; fine view; boating and fishing; immediate possession. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE, INCLUDING stable, gardener's house, greenhouses, &c., and fifty lots of ground, (about three acres,) in the centre of the village of Astoria, Long Island. Apply to F. J. DOMINICK, No. 245 Pearl-st., New-York, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

THE WELL-KNOWN RESIDENCE of Adams Bailey, at Scarsdale, one mile from depot, house forty feet square, built by City mechanics for Summer or Winter; overlooks Sound and the Palisades; twenty-two acres in lawn and garden. Apply to BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGE FOR SALE on easy terms or rent; fifteen rooms; stable, water-closet; handsomely and completely furnished, near the Mansion House, 100x140. Apply to ISAAC LEVY, No. 184 William-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO secure a pleasant country house, for the Summer, at a low price.

TO LET AT KENT, CONN.,
on the Housatonic Railroad, forty-seven miles north of Bridgeport, a furnished house containing thirteen rooms and a bath-room.

The house is in good order, pleasantly situated, thirty rods from the depot, on two acres of ground, with finely-shaded lawn, and a garden.

Has a stable and carriage-house, with water in stable, also an ice-house, filled.

Will be let for the Summer months, or longer, if desired, at a moderate rental.

For full particulars address JEREMIAH FULLER, Kent, Conn., or HENRY CHAPIN, No. 83 Water-st., New-York.

COTTAGE TO RENT CHEAP—SUITable for one or two families; contains fifteen rooms, three cellars, three kitchens; coach-house and stables for two pair of horses and carriages; about two acres of land, &c., &c.; ten minutes' drive from Coney Island; cars pass the premises every fifteen minutes. For particulars inquire at Mr. E. RIDLEY'S house, Gravesend, or to E. RIDLEY & SON, No. 309 Grand-st., New-York.

AT BENNINGTON, VT., AND TARRYtown—Desirable cottages, for the Summer or year. Also, elegantly-furnished rooms on 30th-st., near 5th-av. Apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av.

TO LET—FURNISHED, WITH EVERYthing complete, a fine house, pleasantly located at Morristown; ten minutes from depot. Address Box No. 456 Morristown, N. J.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED TO PURCHASE—LOcation 33d to 40th sts., Park-av. to Broadway, for which cash and valuable improved or unimproved property at Orange, N. J., will be taken in payment. Address D., No. 116 Wall-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—OFFICE FOR PHYSICIAN, BEtween 4th-av. and Broadway, 30th and 34th sts., permanency, in a private family, desired. Apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av.

A WIDOW LADY WISHES TO TAKE CARE of a house while the family is in the country this Summer; best of reference. Call at No. 127 7th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Jere. Johnson, Jr.; J. M. Gibson, Auctioneers.

Auction Extraordinary.

GIGANTIC OFFERING OF PRIME BUSINESS AND SUBURBAN PROPERTY IN

MARION,

JERSEY CITY,

Thursday, June 12, 1873,

At 12 o'clock M., on the premises, by imperative order, in partition, of

The Marion Building Company,

COMPRISING THE

St. James Hotel, of 125 Rooms,

Handsomely finished and furnished, gas, pressure-water, every modern appliance for comfort and convenience, erected and furnished at cost of $100,000, together with the handsome grounds attached. From 75 to 150 choice boarders the year around. A FORTUNE FOR A HOTEL-KEEPER.

26 Pretty, Cozy, Modern Dwellings and Lots,

AND

75 Unrivaled Docks and Water-Fronts,

On the Hackensack River, said to be seventy feet in channel, and fifteen feet cold water at banks, adjacent to the Pennsylvania Railroad Works, the largest and finest in the world; also to CROWN THE GREATEST SALE EVER MADE IN NEW-JERSEY,

927 Super-Eligible Lots,

Worth $1,000,000.

The most accessible, convenient, healthy, and rapidly appreciating of any sites near New-York, accessible by thirty-two trains daily, and THREE LINES OF HORSE-CARS. Only eight minutes from ferry; nearer City Hall than 23d-st. All closed out under the hammer, WITHOUT LIMIT OR RESERVE. TERMS LIBERAL.

GRAFULLA'S FAMOUS BAND, THE INIMITABLE HARRISON, AND A SUMPTUOUS COLLATION, WILL RENDER BUSINESS PLEASANT.

Take SPECIAL TRAIN, PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, at 11:30 o'clock, foot of CORTLANDT and DESBROSSES STS.

For full descriptive maps, &c., apply to GILES, WALES & CO., No. 113 Maiden-lane; JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer, No. 21 Park-row, New-York, or to J. M. GIBSON, Auctioneer, No. 31 Montgomery-st., corner of Green, Jersey City.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,

Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st.,

WILL POSITIVELY SELL AT AUCTION,

150 Valuable Building Lots,

in CLINTON TOWNSHIP, adjoining the City Line of

NEWARK, N. J.,

TUESDAY, June 17, 1873,

AT 1 P. M., ON THE PREMISES.

This property is handsomely situated on elevations, affording magnificent views overlooking the entire city, Newark Bay, and Hudson County, and fronts on Clinton and Hawthorne aves., Runyon and the cross streets, IMMEDIATELY ADJOINING THE CITY LINE AND THE TERMINUS OF THE CLINTON-AVENUE HORSE-CAR RAILROAD.

THE FIRST SALE ON CLINTON HEIGHTS.

Special train will leave the foot of Liberty-st. at 12 M.

Luncheon before the sale.

For maps and railroad passes apply to W. H. KNAUSS, No. 741 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., and to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers.

HISTORIC OLD TOWN OF

SPRINGFIELD, N. J.,

ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK

by the M. & E. R. R., Del., L. & Western Railroad. Three-quarters of a mile from Millburn, and adjoining the line of the National Railway.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York, will positively sell on

Thursday, June 12, 1873,

at 12:30 o'clock P. M., on the premises, by order of Capt. W. T. McJILTON,

100 CHOICE AND DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS,

on one of the finest estates in New-Jersey, surrounded by churches, stores, Post-office and improvements, and fronting on the main street of the village, the old Post-road to Morristown and Springfield, Linden and Maryland avs. THE FIRST SALE AT AUCTION EVER MADE IN SPRINGFIELD. Terms remarkably easy. Splendid music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band. Luncheon before the sale.

Special train will leave the foot of Christopher and Barclay sts. at 11 A. M. For maps, railroad passes, and full particulars, apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FIVE VALUABLE LOTS ON 8TH-AV., (CENTRAL PARK,) AND BETWEEN 8TH-AV. AND MORNINGSIDE PARK.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

The five lots situate on the north-west corner of 8th-av. and 111th-st., and between 8th-av. and the Morningside Park, and within one block of Central Park.

Terms very liberal.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE FESTIVAL.

ANNEXATION JUBILEE AND OPENING SALE in GRAND OLD WESTCHESTER.
800 PRIME BUILDING SITES, a mill-building, and cottage-house on WOODLAWN HEIGHTS at auction
MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1 O'CLOCK P. M., 1873, on the premises,
by order of Hon. EX-MAYOR GEO. OPDYKE and EDWD. K. WILLARD, Esq., by direction of Potter Bros.

This splendid estate is immediately at the junction of the Harlem and New-Haven Railroads, adjacent to Central-av., Jerome Park, and the New-York and Montreal Railroad; forty minutes from 42d-st., and by annexation is to be situated in the TWENTY-FOURTH WARD OF NEW-YORK CITY.

Directly on the line of the march of improvements.

Free excursion, collation, music—Harrison's incomparable entertainment. THE HOME ASSOCIATION (of fifty families) have purchased here and will erect fifty dwellings at once for their own occupation.

Grand chance to buy City lots at country prices.

Terms—$40 cash, and sixty per cent. three years, with the extraordinary privilege of half-yearly or quarterly payments, at option of purchaser.

For free excursion tickets, maps and information apply to POTTER BROS., Agents, Nos. 4 and 6 Warren-st., or their Fordham Branch Office, or JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT TRUSTEES' SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, Belonging to the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF JUNE, 1873.

By the articles of the association of said company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.

The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,800,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use. Also, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.

The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the association for twenty years.

The personal property consists of notes bearing seven per cent. interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $700,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of ten per cent. on the amount of their purchases, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made out and delivered.

MAHLON D. OGDEN, L. S. BEECHER, GEORGE WATSON, } Trustees.
E. B. BOGUE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, March 12, 1873.
Office south-west corner Lake and Clark sts., Room No. 3, second floor.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES M. MILLER.—THURSDAY, June 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of WM. SIMPSON, Esq., executor of the estate of Walter Stevenson, deceased, No. 28 Market-st., east side, between Henry and Madison sts., the two-story attic and basement brick house: lot, 22.3x86.6. Maps and particulars at the office, No. 28 Pine-st.

MEDICAL.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS—By Dr. VERGNES, the inventor; established twenty-six years; for rheumatism, debility, impurity of blood, and nervous disorders. No. 51 West 16th-st.

CANCER RADICALLY CURED, WITHOUT the knife or pain; diseases of females a specialty, by Prof. J. M. COMINS, M. D., No. 143 East 26th-st.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

offer
350 Dozen Ladies' English

White Cotton Hose.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
Size 8, 35c. per pair.
Size 8½, 40c. per pair.
Size 9, Size 9½, Size 10, } 45c. per pair.

An Actual Reduction of Twenty-five Per Cent. from former reduced prices. All their regular lines of Ladies' HOSE and UNDER-WEAR at exceedingly attractive prices.

They will also offer 1,000 dozen

Seamless Kid Gloves,

Made from an extra selected quality of Real Kid, EQUAL, if not SUPERIOR, in QUALITY and FINISH *to any other make in market,* at the EXTREMELY LOW PRICE OF $1 50 PER PAIR.

Please call and examine.

Broadway, 4th-av., 9th and 10th sts.

PARIS.—AU COIN DE RUE.
NO. 8 RUE MONTESQUIEU.
NOS. 16, 18, 20, AND 22 RUE DES BONS ENFANTS, near the Palais Royal.
GREAT EMPORIUM OF FASHION.
Known for nearly thirty years for the excellence, good taste, and modest price of each article.
INDIA AND FRENCH CASHMIRE SHAWLS. Silks, Lace Goods, Mantles, Costumes, Party Dresses, Ready-made Underclothing, Wedding Outfits, Baby Linen, Gloves, Perfumery, Fancy Articles. THE LARGEST, MOST VARIED, AND CHEAPEST STOCK IN PARIS.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, (east side), near 20th st.—NEW ARRIVALS of beautiful designs, JUST IMPORTED, among them the TAJ, a most fascinating novelty, becoming to all figures, adapted to any material, especially desirable in wash goods. Patterns, with cloth models, now ready. Patterns fitted to the form, warranted perfect, cutting and basting by our styles. "Smith's Illustrated Pattern Bazaar" is just out for Summer, filled with all the novelties, descriptions and instructions of fashions. Subscribe for it. Only One Dollar a year. Premiums of $1 in patterns given. A. BURDETTE SMITH, No. 914 Broadway, N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF EXCISE, NO. 299 MULBERRY-ST., NEW-YORK, MAY 30, 1873.

THE BOARD OF EXCISE IN AND for the City and County of New-York give public notice that they will Receive Applications and Issue Licenses for the Sale of Strong and Spirituous Liquors, Wines, Ale, and Beer in accordance with the Laws of the State of New-York, on and after MONDAY, June 2, 1873, at the following rate of License Fees which have been established by this Board, viz.:

CLASS 1. For first-class Hotels, Restaurants, Saloons, &c., the sum of $250.
CLASS 2. For second-class Hotels, Restaurants, Saloons, &c., the sum of $150.
CLASS 3. For all other places where strong and spirituous liquors are sold and drunk upon the premises, the sum of $100.
CLASS 4. For storekeepers, druggists, and all places where strong and spirituous liquors are sold in quantities less than five gallons at a time, and not drunk upon the premises, the sum of $60.
CLASS 5. For all places where Ale and Beer only are sold, and no strong or spirituous Wines or Liquors, the sum of $30.

The amount of the License Fee in each case must accompany the application.

Parties receiving a License will be furnished with a copy of the law regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, and a strict compliance therewith will be required.

Particular attention is directed to the provisions of the law relative to closing on the Sabbath, and from 1 to 5 A. M. other days.

No license will be granted to known proprietors of or places used for houses of prostitution, gambling, or other immoral or unlawful purposes.

Applicants will please apply in the following order:
From the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Wards, from June 2 to June 7, inclusive.
From the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Wards, from June 9 to June 14, inclusive.
From the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Wards, from June 16 to June 21, inclusive.
From the Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second Wards, from June 23 to June 28, inclusive.

Notice is also given that a book for the registry of complaints for violations of the Excise laws has been opened in this office.

No person is authorized to receive any payment on account of this board except at its office and during office hours.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
No money received after 3 P. M.

JAMES L. STEWART, D. D. T. MARSHALL, JOHN R. VOORHIS, } Commissioners of Excise.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between WM. SMITH, JOHN SMITH, OTTO C. LENZ, and E. S. DODGE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. E. S. DODGE retiring from the firm.
WM. SMITH, JOHN SMITH, OTTO C. LENZ, E. S. DODGE.
PROVIDENCE, June 7, 1873.

Having this day bought all the right, title, and interest of E. S. DODGE, in and to the late firm of WM. SMITH & CO., all persons having claims against said firm will present them to us for payment, and all parties indebted to said firm will make payment to us.
WM. SMITH, JOHN SMITH, OTTO C. LENZ.
PROVIDENCE, June 7, 1873.

Having this day sold to WM. SMITH & CO. all my right, title, and interest in and to the business of the late firm of WM. SMITH & CO., I take pleasure in recommending them to all the former patrons of said firm, and hereby solicit for them the good-will and patronage of the trade in general.
E. SPENCER DODGE.
PROVIDENCE, June 7, 1873.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIA K. FORSYTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 4 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated, New-York, the 27th day of May, 1873. RUSSELL FORSYTH, Administrator.
my28-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID S. JACKSON, Jr., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 23 Thomas-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of April, 1873. G. K. SHERIDAN, Executor.
ap16-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARNEY MURRAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 403 East Fifty-third-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of June, 1873. JOHN GRIFFIN, Executor.
ju10-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. DORTIC, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office and place of business, No. 90 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of January, 1873. SEBASTIAN C. DORTIC, Executor.
ja8-law6mW*

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) June 11, at 11:30 o'clock, within their store: Fresh mountain oranges and lemons, cargo *Katie,* and can be seen on Pier No. 14, East River. Also, balance cargo *Madcap,* and can be seen on Pier No. 12, East River. Also, 700 cases fresh Valencia oranges, ex *Oceanic,* loading on White Star line dock. Also, 127 boxes Palermo lemons, ex *Wisconsin.*

NOTICE—RECEIVER'S SALE.—THE FIRST National Bank of the City of New-York against Nathaniel W. Burtis.—On SATURDAY, June 21, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, on the steps of the City Hall, in the City of New-York, by order of the Supreme Court herein, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, a book debt of $23,905 21-100, due from Cyrus D. Prescott to Nathaniel W. Burtis, Judgment debtor herein. Terms cash. J. LANGDON WARD, Receiver.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS TAKEN FOR FURNITURE,
CARPETS,
BEDDING, &C., AT B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham-st.
AN IMMENSE STOCK AND LOW PRICES.
Don't throw away your money on goods only made to sell, but GET A GOOD ARTICLE, AND TAKE TIME TO PAY FOR IT.

ICE CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,

MADE FROM PURE CREAM ONLY,
$1 60 per Gallon.
Liberal arrangements made with hotels, restaurants, churches, charitable institutions, and the trade. J. M. HORTON & CO.
Depots—Nos. 305 4th-av., 1,264 Broadway, 75 and 77 Chatham-st.

PERSONAL.

HARRY, STEVIE, AND FRED COME home and all will be made right. JERSEY CITY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 208 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ALL SUMMER HOUSES, BOARDING-houses, and private families wishing good German, American, and Irish help in any capacity, City or country, should call at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store. References investigated.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 38th-st., formerly with Bedell, competent and reliable servants, Protestant and Catholic, private families, hotels, boarding, and Summer houses, City and country; also waiters.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a neat and tidy young girl in a private family; has good City references; is willing and obliging and understands her work thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY a very neat, tidy young girl who understands her work in every detail; is a thorough chamber-maid and very fond and careful of children; best recommendations; country preferred. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a very neat young girl, who is thoroughly competent; has lived in some very fine families, from whom she has the best of references. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID—FOR A WATERING-place.—By a tidy, smart, active, young woman; very capable, and well recommended; prefers Newport or Long Branch. Inquire for C., at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG Scotchwoman, as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Apply at No. 235 West 27th-st., Room No. 6.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMan as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 440 West 25th-st., second floor, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or would take care of children; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at 310 Madison-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT young woman, as chamber-maid; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 41 West 41st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT girl as first-class chamber-maid; good washer and ironer; City or country; best City reference. Apply at No. 306 West 39th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT girl as first-class chamber-maid, and to do fine washing and ironing; best City reference. Apply at No. 217 East 25th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—Chamber-maid and Waiting, &c.—By two very neat, sober, young people, who are very well recommended; thoroughly understand their work in every respect; have no objection to do the entire work of a private family between them, in City or country, at moderate wages in a good home. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—IN THE COUNtry, by two young women, one as cook and the other as laundress; or would be willing to do the work of a small family between them; can give good references from last situation. Apply at No. 111 West 41st-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a respectable, competent, and reliable woman, in a private family; has good City references, and understands her work thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; has many years' experience in the best families; understands bread and pastry; is careful and obliging; City or country; best City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a Protestant woman, in a private family, as cook, washer, and ironer; is an excellent cook; no objection to the country; reference from last place. Call at No. 260 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., first floor.

COOK.—AT AUBREY'S SELECT FAMILY Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs; this woman understands nice family cooking perfectly, and is highly recommended.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS first-class cook in a private family; understands French, English, and American cooking, all kinds of soups, &c.; best of City reference; no objections to country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY WOMAN, WHO is a very excellent cook; can do all kinds of French and English cooking in a very superior style; City or country; can furnish best City reference. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged woman, as cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 27 West 4th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook; understands all kinds of good cooking; will assist with coarse washing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 110 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house.

COOK.—BY A SMART, CAPABLE GIRL TO do cooking or general house-work; is a neat, economical, and reliable servant, and an excellent cook, washer, and ironer; highly recommended; City or country. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic-av., Brooklyn.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO respectable young girls; one as cook and to assist with washing and ironing, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best of City references. Call at No. 230 West 28th-st., rear house.

DOMESTIC HELP
of all nationalities, including
FRENCH AND GERMAN,
constantly on hand at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.
ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

COOK.—COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR assist in washing.—By a Welsh Protestant woman; very respectable, and very good cook; meats, game, pastry, creams; good baker; best references; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH GIRL as first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; best of City references. Apply at No. 69 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK, WHO understands the care of milk and butter; country or City; would assist with the coarse washing. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN HOtel, club-house, or restaurant; most thoroughly competent; willing to go to the country; good reference. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK, BY A PERson understanding French and English cooking. Can be seen till 15th at present employer's, No. 11 West 37th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK, washer, and ironer in a small private family. Call at or address her present employer's, No. 51 East 25th-st., who will recommend her.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN WHO understands all kinds of family cooking, soups, meats, and deserts; best of references. Apply at No. 309 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS first-class cook. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 6 East 17th-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD COOK, WASHER and ironer in City or country; good references Call at No. 93 Houston-st., near Bowery.

COLORED SERVANTS.

Hotel cooks, (women and men,) laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, and nurses constantly on hand at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th-av. Also, servants direct from the South, as ordered.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL CApacities, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st. Mrs. LOWE.

GOVERNESS.—BY AN EDUCATED MEXIcan woman as nursery governess; has excellent references; can be seen at present employer's; she draws and plays and sews, and does all kinds of fancy work; speaks French, Spanish, and good English. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A RESPECTAble Protestant English woman as house-keeper or traveling companion; wages no object; best of references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERICAN woman; is a very good bread-maker, also butter-maker; no one but those that require good help need come after this; the country in the vicinity of Yonkers preferred. To be seen at No. 217 East 29th-st. for two days.

HOUSE-WORK, CHAMBER-WORK and fine washing or nurse, a Scotch Protestant servant, with the best of references, desires a situation in a private family; she is a highly respectable woman; country preferred. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY NEAT, tidy young woman; can do family cooking, washing, and ironing, &c.; desires a good permanent home; moderate wages; good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, lately landed, to do general house-work in a private family; best references. Call two days at No. 404 East 29th-st., first floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY young woman in a private family; has good references; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Can be seen at 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general house-work, or as cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at 127 Norfolk-st., or at Mrs. Hild's.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A VERY NEAT, genteel young woman as lady's maid and seamstress, nurse to grown children, or would take care of an invalid lady; is thoroughly competent, and has seven years' City reference from last employer; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN INTELLIGENT Protestant maid, speaking French, German, and English; dresses hair, and is a very neat seamstress; will travel with a family or remain; wages not so much an object as a good home. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to travel with a lady to Europe; is a Protestant, and can be well recommended by the lady she lived with. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 East 26th-st., second floor, between 3d and 4th avs.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a very superior young German woman who is a first-class dress-maker and hair-dresser; City or country; best City reference. Apply at 621 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent girl; understands fluting, polishing, &c., in the best style; willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID and Laundress or fine washing, by a Protestant young woman; excellent laundress; very respectable, neat, and tidy; French fluting and all kinds of ladies' and gent's fine work; very best reference; country or city. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS—AT AUBREY'S SELECT Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs; this woman is a superior laundress, and has City references from the best families.

NURSERY-MAID.—PROTESTANT; "careful, faithful, and honest, neat and quick, willing, obliging, and trustworthy;" this is copied from her City references; can do chamber-work and plain sewing by hand; wants the care of one or two children; City or country. To-day at Aubrey's Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT MIDDLE-aged woman as infant's nurse or grown children, or would wait on an invalid; is a good seamstress; can alter and repair; no objection to the country; City reference. Call for two days at No. 136 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A thoroughly competent young woman as infants' or growing children's nurse; also a very excellent seamstress; very willing and obliging; best City references. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL, in the country, as nurse for one or more grown children; is a pretty good seamstress, or will do light chamber-work; wages not so much an object as good, kind people; good references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE, CAPABLE woman, either in City or country, and either for an invalid or an infant; can furnish the best references for either situation. Seen at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

NURSES.—EXPERIENCED PROTESTants, with approved references; also, for two thorough cooks; no washing; wages $20. Apply at Ladies' Protective Union and Directory, No. 1,502 Broadway, second door below 45th-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON as nurse and seamstress; works on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines; best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 626 2d-av., near 34th-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMan as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from birth, or young children; will make herself generally useful; City or country; excellent references. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of reference from first families; City or country. Call at Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG WOMAN; is experienced in the care of children; teach them to talk or read, &c.; will make herself useful; best City testimonials; City or country; very neat and respectable. Can be seen at No. 335 4th-av.

NURSE.—BY AN INFANT'S NURSE, WITH excellent City and country references; can take a baby at any age; is an excellent girl for any one wanting her services. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE Protestant infant's or grown child's nurse, with the best of City reference; either for city or country. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN AS infant's nurse, or care grown children; is a neat sewer and good operator; City or country; best City references. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as nurse; can take entire charge of an infant; has good references. Apply at Bedell's No. 340 4th-av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman woman, who speaks French and English, to travel with a family going to Europe, to take charge of grown children. Call or address No. 325 Bowery.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to take care of children in a private family and will do light house-work. Call at No. 316 West 16th-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN, accustomed to children, as nurse in a respectable family; best City reference; country preferred. Apply to F. Dodge, at Mrs. Curtis', No. 31 Carmine-st.

PRIVATE FAMILIES, SUMMER houses, and hotels wishing to procure superior servants can be suited at JACQUIN'S French Office, No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as seamstress; would do a little chamber-work; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would travel for the Summer; best of City references. Call at No. 163 West 27th-st., third floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GIRL, AS SEAMstress and lady's maid; can dress hair; has a knowledge of dress-making; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 1,149 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts., up one pair of stairs.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A HIGHLY-EDUCATed and intelligent French Protestant nurse and seamstress for grown children; has excellent City references, and is a beautiful seamstress. Seen at French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman lately landed as seamstress in a private family, or to take charge of grown children. Call at No. 241 West 53d-st.

WAITRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID and Waitress.—By a German young woman; excellent waitress and chamber-maid; or will take a place as nurse to young or growing children; highly respectable; two and a half years' City references; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A HIGHLY RECOMmended young woman who is competent in every respect; thoroughly understands first-class waiting in every branch; best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITRESS.—A LADY WISHES TO GET a place for her waitress, who has lived with her for two years and a half; also for a woman who has been her chamber-maid and laundress for the last three months. Apply at No. 45 Bond-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS first-class waitress in a private family; willing and obliging; the best of reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 121 5th-av., near 19th-st.

WAITRESS.—A LADY WISHES TO GET a place for her waitress, who has lived with her for two years and a half; also for a woman who has been her chamber-maid and laundress for the last three months. Apply at No. 45 Bond-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A SUPERIOR PROTESTant woman as waitress in either City or country; is thoroughly competent, and has best of reference from her former employer, with whom she lived. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

WAITRESS.—AT AUBREY'S SELECT Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs; this young woman is equal to a man in waiting, the care of glass and silver, and making delicious salads.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS waitress; or would do chamber-work and plain sewing; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 266 West 34th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A TIDY YOUNG WOMAN as competent waitress; or would do chamber-work and assist with children; excellent reference. Call two days at 51 East 25th-st., present employer's.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman wishes a few gentlemen's washing, or would do a family's washing at her own rooms. Can be seen for two days at No. 213 West 29th-st., back basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, to travel to California with a family; not particular in regard to occupation; would go as child's nurse or maid. Address O. Linderoos, No. 340 East 16th-st.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE of the Bowery Branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge. Men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address (with stamp inclosed) W. B. CHURCHILL. Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

A YOUNG MAN (TWENTY YEARS) WHO has served four years apprenticeship to the draper's business in the old country, would like to get employment in a retail dry-goods or gentlemen's furnishing store; good references. Address ROBERT, No. 164 William-st., or if convenient, inquire in the store.

AN ELDERLY MAN OF GOOD HABITS and large experience in travel, particularly in the Far West, wishes a situation as traveling companion, business collector or agent. Address No. 134 Bowery.

A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN SITUATIONS for three excellent servants; waiter-man, cook, and chamber-maid. Apply from 10 to 12 at No. 50 East 10th-st.

BAILIFF.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, WHO is a practical farmer, as bailiff, or would work on a farm. Apply at No. 3 Whitehall-st., New-York.

BUTLER.—IN GENTLEMAN'S FAMILY; first-class; City or country; he has best of City reference. Address M. O. P., Box No. 31, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN OR COACHMAN AND Groom.—By a Scotch Protestant man (married, one small child) who is a thorough coachman, also a good groom; wife is a good dress-maker and seamstress; prefers a situation where he can have rooms for wife to live in; best City recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN, &c.—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—By a North of Ireland Protestant man and wife (no children;) man can do plain gardening, milk, care and drive horses, &c., &c.; wife can operate on sewing-machine and do general house-work; is an excellent laundress; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A Swedish man as well experienced in grooming and driving horses; also keeping carriages and harness in order; is competent to drive in City or country; has good City reference. Call or address No. 332 East 33d-st., third floor, back.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses, and who has been coachman in a gentleman's family for years; can give satisfactory references as to character, ability, and attention. Address, for a few days, M. P., No. 45 Park-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FRENCH COACHman, understanding his business perfectly; is a good, steady, and careful driver; very competent in every respect, and highly recommended; City or country. Call or address G. V., Coachman, No. 150 42d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY a steady, reliable man; understands the care of horses; is a careful driver, good plain gardener, and general worker on a gentleman's place; willing and trusty; best of reference from last employer. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE single man, as coachman and groom; can milk; understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages thoroughly; is an experienced City or country driver, and of good habits; ten years' undoubted reference. Address E., Box No. 234 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A young man, who thoroughly understands caring and driving horses; also, can milk, assist in garden, mow lawns, and do general work about a place; best recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY a respectable young German man; is a careful driver and understands the care of horses thoroughly; moderate wages for a good home; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A GERMAN married couple; man is sober; good driver; gardening if required; wife is a good cook or laundress; good references. Call or address Coachman, No. 234½ Broome-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINgle man; can milk and garden if required; sober and obliging; thoroughly understands the above; in City or country; has ten years' first-class reference. Address E., Box No. 234 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, PROTestant; can milk; will make himself useful to a gentleman; has good references. Address for two days A. S., Box No. 190 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED first-class man, German; married, no incumbrance; has unexceptionable City references. Call or address M. H., coachman, No. 203 West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN; eight years' City reference from last employer. Call or address S. D., at carriage depository, corner of 27th-st. and 5th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SWEDISH MAN AS first-class coachman; can produce first-class reference. Apply at present employer's stable, No. 31 East 30th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; CAN milk, and is willing to make himself useful; best of City reference. Address M., Box 241 Times Office.

FARM-WORK, &c.—HOUSE-WORK.—By a German man and wife, no children; man can do general farm-work, care and drive horses, milk, plain gardening, &c.; wife can do general house-work, can milk, make butter, &c.; wages moderate. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

FARMER.—BY A YOUNG MAN ON A farm; is industrious and has some experience; state terms and location. Address Box No. 1,266, New-York Post-office.

FIRST-CLASS FLORIST. ADDRESS AT Mr. A. Jameau, No. 1 Great Jones-st.

GARDENER—FARMER.—FOR A GENtleman's country seat; permanent position for a steady, industrious man. Apply at 123 East 24th-st.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH MAN; thoroughly understands his business and is not afraid of work; sober and steady, and will take very moderate wages. Apply or address No. 43 Court-st., Brooklyn.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS GROOM, or to take care of pair road horses; best of reference from last place. Call or address No. 28 Lexington-av.

HANDY MAN.—IN SUMMER HOUSE, HOtel, or gentleman's place; can repair furniture, paper walls, paint, do whitewashing, kalsomining, varnishing, carpentering, &c.; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

PORTER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS porter, is well acquainted in the City; best of reference given. Address J. V. L., Box No. 172 Times Office.

USEFUL MAN OR PORTER ABOUT Hotel, Summer House, or Private Family.—By a respectable young man, aged nineteen, who will tend door, build fires, blacken boots, wash windows, clean sidewalks, &c., &c.; wages very moderate. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN—COOK—MAN TO CARE stock, poultry, milk, care and drive horses, mow lawns; a respectable married man, no children; wife is a first-class cook and general servant; will live in cottage if required; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant young man; good address and competent waiter; reasonable wages; very best City reference for character and ability; no objection to the country. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED French waiter; speaks English thoroughly; has unexceptionable City references, which will bear the strictest investigation as to his abilities and general character. Address H. C., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS first-class waiter; understands his business perfectly; has two and six years' City references from his last places; City or country. Call at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

WAITER.—BY A CAPABLE, RESPECTAble head waiter or Protestant butler, either in a private family or in a first-class boarding-house; is a splendid carver, and has the best of reference, either here or in Europe. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY a young man from the North of Ireland; good references. Address for three days J. C., No. 15 Stuyvesant-st.

WAITER.—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER wants a place; he will be highly recommended for every qualification at his present place. Apply at No. 255 5th-av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER; wants a place for the Summer; he will be highly recommended for every qualification at his present place. Apply at No. 255 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN WHOSE integrity will bear the strictest scrutiny, a collectorship or agency; ample security given. Address Collector, Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

SALESMAN.—A POSITION WANTED IN A machinery or agricultural implement house, by a practical draughtsman and machinist. Address Post-office Box No. 2,212, New-York City.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO cook, wash and iron in a private family, who go to the country next week for three months. Apply at No. 2 Rutherford-place, between 3 and 6 o'clock on Wednesday or Thursday.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS TO GO TO THE country for the Summer; one as good cook, the other to do chamber work and assist in laundry; must understand their business and have good City reference. Apply before 2 o'clock at 424 West 20th-st.

WANTED—LAUNDRESSES, ALSO GIRLS for general house-work; bring references; City and country places waiting for well-recommended girls. Ladies' Protective Union and Directory, No. 1,502 Broadway, second door below 45th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO do up-stairs work for a small family, a short distance in the country. Apply from 8 to 12 at No. 314 West 23d-st.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG LADIES TO ATtend a refreshment counter. Call between 7 and 9 at No. 26 East Houston-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN J. FITZGERALD, JULIUS C. FITZGERALD, and GERALD FITZGERALD, bankrupts.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of John J. Fitzgerald, Julius C. Fitzgerald, and Gerald Fitzgerald, of County of Essex, who have been duly adjudged bankrupts upon petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property belonging to them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Stats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.
SAMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal for said District.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM SCHRAMM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of WILLIAM SCHRAMM, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 8 Beekman-street in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the registers in bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN M. BERRIAN and CORNELIUS A. BERRIAN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the third general meeting of the creditors of the separate estates of said bankrupts will be held at No. 145 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 3d day of July, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., before John Fitch, Esq., Register, pursuant to an order made by said register, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, June 7, 1873.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, &c., No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DIStrict of New-York, ss.—At the town of Kinderhook, the 29th day of May, A. D. 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his election as Assignee of THEODORE SNYDER, of the City of Hudson, Columbia County, New-York, within said District who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.
ALONZO H. FARRAR, Assignee, Kinderhook, Columbia County, N. Y.
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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EUGENE FINCK, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Eugene Finck, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall-street, New-York.
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SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

*Scotia, Wed'day, June 11 | Abyssinia, Sat'day, June 14
*Algeria, Wed'day, June 18 | Batavia, Sat'day, June 21
*Russia, Wed'day, June 25 | Calabria, Sat'day, June 28
*Java, Wednesday, July 2 | Parthia, Saturday, July 5
*Cuba, Wed'day, July 9 | Samaria, Sat'day, July 12

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage...$30 currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP SCOTIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, June 11, 1873.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

EGYPT, GROGAN...Saturday, June 14, at 8 A. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER...Saturday, June 21, at 1 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE...Saturday, June 28, at 8 A. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON...Saturday, July 5, at 12 M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER...Thursday, June 26, at 3 P. M.

These ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage...$60, $80, $100, currency
Steerage...$30, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

AT THE LOWEST RATES.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC...SATURDAY, June 14, at 8 A. M.
ADRIATIC...SATURDAY, June 28, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC...SATURDAY, July 5, at 12:30 P. M.
CELTIC...SATURDAY, July 12, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Olympia...Wed., June 11 | Castalia...Sat., June 28
Australia...Sat., June 14 | Europa...Wed., July 2
Columbia...Wed., June 18 | Anglia...Sat., July 5
Victoria...Sat., June 21 | Trinacria...Wed., July 9
Assyria...Wed., June 25 | California...Sat., July 12

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers. Gold.	Wed. Steamers. Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $65	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations.	$130	$130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any seaport or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.)—DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 18 EAST RIVER, as follows:

LADY LYCETT...Wednesday, June 18
ARRAGON...Wednesday, July 9
LAPLAND...Wednesday, July 23
GREAT WESTERN...Wednesday, Aug. 6
CORNWALL, (new steamer.)

Cabin passage, $70 currency; Intermediate, $45 currency; Steerage, $30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. R. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 70 South-st., New-York.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE...Thursday, June 12, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL...Saturday, June 14, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL...Thursday, June 19, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN...Saturday, June 21, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP...Saturday, June 28, 8 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark, corner Lake-st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DU HAVRE...SURMONT...Saturday, June 14
PEREIRE...DAURE...Saturday, June 28
ST. LAURENT...LEMARIE...Saturday, July 12
VILLE DE PARIS...[illegible]...Saturday, July 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin...$125 | Second cabin...$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna at reduced rates.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, Jr....June 11, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, June 18, at 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH...June 25, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE, Sr....July 2, at 10:30 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN...July 9, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. FREEMAN...July 16, at 10:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $65, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM...June 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR...July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH...Aug. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF CARGO per steam-ship GEO. CROMWELL, hence to New-Orleans, reported in Abaco in distress.

To facilitate the settlement of the average in this case, and the prompt delivery of the cargo upon its arrival in New-Orleans, shippers are requested to send at once to the office of JOHNSON & HIGGINS, No. 62 Wall-st., lists of shipments, with invoice values and where insured.

CLARK & SEAMAN.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 31 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON, and all other points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

GLAMORGAN...June 18
PEMBROKE...July 8
GLAMORGAN...July 30
PEMBROKE...Aug. 20

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin...$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin...$55 currency.
Steerage...$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff...$33.

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO

ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

June 20.—Steamer COLON, Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer MONTANA, Capt. PARKER, leaving Panama on or about June 29 for San Francisco, and calling at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, and San Diego; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month from New-York connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. The splendid steam-ship COSTA RICA will leave San Francisco on or about June 24, for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

One of the company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco July 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORSE-AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH LONDON.

The fine, first-class, full-powered steam-ship

ST. OLAF,

Chr. HILLE, Commander,

Will leave the Company's dock, Harbeck Stores, Brooklyn, TUESDAY, June 24, as above.

Passengers booked and forwarded by the Company's own steamers to Norway and Sweden.

To be followed by the steam-ships PETER JEBSEN, Capt. WULFF, (extra,) and the HARALD HAARFAGER, Capt. LUND, on July 8.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To London	$65 Currency.	$30 Currency.
To Christiania and Bergen	80 Currency.	38 Currency.

For freight or passage apply to

FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William-st., General Agents.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIP GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, June 12, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, June 14, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, June 14, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, June 17, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29, North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. BECKETT, Wednesday, June 11.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, June 14.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren.)

Or WM. P. CLYDE, No. 6 Bowling-green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth Pier No. 12 North River.)

For Turks Island, Jamaica and Savanilla, CLARIBEL, Capt. BAYLEY, June 30.

ATLAS, (new,) Capt. PORTER, July —.

For Porto-au-Prince, Curacoa and Venezuela, ARIEL, Capt. JONES, July —.

For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Nassau)...June 12
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,)...June 19
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only)...June 26
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico,)...July 3

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

HAVANA AND NASSAU.

Steam-ship CLEOPATRA, at 3 P. M., June 12.

HAVANA, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

Steam-ship CUBA, at noon, June 14.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, June 10.
Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, June 17.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, June 24.

Supplementary mail on Pier 2½ P. M. day of sailing.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.

March 31, 1873.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports obtained from Washington in thirty-six hours. V. M. OSBORN, United States Passport Agent, Notary Public, &c., No. 17 Nassau-st.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER,

Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M.,

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn; or at the office on the pier.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—Leave Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.

JUNE 1, 1873.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton, the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily foot of Market-st., at 3:15, and 23d-st. at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

STEAMBOATS.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOR RED Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 11th..3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 11th..7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 12th...4:00 P. M.	Thursday, 12th...7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 14th..10:00 A. M.	Friday, 13th.....7:00 A. M.
Sunday, 15th.....8:00 A. M.	Saturday, 14th...6:00 P. M.
Monday, 16th.....8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 15th.....5:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 17th....9:00 A. M.	Monday, 16th....12:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 18..10:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 17th....1:30 P. M.
Thursday, 19th..11:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 18th..2:00 P. M.
Friday, 20th....11:30 A. M.	Thursday, 19th...3:00 P. M.

STEAMER HELEN, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 10th....7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 10th....3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 11th..8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 11th..3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 12th...8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 12th...3:30 P. M.
Friday, 13th.....8:00 A. M.	Friday, 13th.....4:00 P. M.
Saturday, 14th...3:30 P. M.	Monday, 16th.....7:00 A. M.
Monday, 16th.....1:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 17th....3:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 17th....2:00 P. M.	

ALBANY AND TROY, BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW, leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 23d-st. north of Erie Ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

Notice change of up-town landing.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves daily from Pier No. 37 East River, at 3:30, and foot of 33d-st. at 3:45 P. M. Leaves Stamford at 7 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 and 6 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:50 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 and 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 1, 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1, 2:4 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:35 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:5, 10:13 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:2, 6:50, 10:15, 11:05, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:5, 4:35, 6:05, 7:25, 8:44, 10:13 P. M.; Sunday, 5:22, 6:50, 11:05 A. M., 10:13 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. | D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 2, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton.

6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Williamsport, Danville, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—Morning express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c.

10:15 A. M. and 12 M.—Way trains for Somerville.

12:45 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:45, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-St.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) A. M.; 12 M.; 1, (Ex.,) 3, (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.

To South Norwalk at 3:15 (Ex.) and 6:35 P. M.

To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6, and 7:20 P. M.

The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Portchester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mt. Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.

JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

RAILROAD ROUTE FOR NEWPORT, R. I.

Passengers for this line take the 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. trains on the New-Haven Railroad from Grand Central Depot.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

MORRISANIA STEAM-BOAT COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

STEAM-BOATS MORRISANIA AND HARLEM WILL LEAVE

MORRISANIA—6:05, 7:20, 8:15, 9:20, 10:15, 11:45, A. M.; 1:15, 2:45, 4:15, 5:15, and 6:10, P. M.

FULTON SLIP—7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:25, 11:45, A. M.; 1:30, 3:05, 4:15, 5:15, 6:20, and 7:05 P. M. Landing at 8th-st.

All boats connect with steamer Catlin for High Bridge.

C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

FOR EXCURSIONS.

SALOON STEAMER WYOMING.

Barges, SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, REPUBLIC, and J. R. BALDWIN.

Oriental Grove, Excelsior Park, Englewood, and other Groves to let.

Also, Tug-boats, such as desired.

Office 333 West-st., opposite Christopher-st. Ferry.

H. B. CROSSETT.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—On and after SUNDAY, June 1, the large and commodious steamer MONITOR, Capt. CHARLES FOSTER, will make an excursion to the Fishing Banks daily, Saturdays excepted, leaving 8th-st., East River, at 7 A. M.; Peck-slip, East River, at 7:30; Christopher-st., North River, at 8:15, and Pier No. 4 North River at 9 A. M. Tickets, $1; ladies, 50 cents; fine state-rooms for the accommodation of families. JOHN LYNCH, Manager. Music by GEO. SCHIEDEL.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY SIDE.—Steamers leave daily, (Sunday included) from Spring-st., at 10, 2, and 5:15 P. M., landing at 23d-st. ten minutes later. Fare 15c.

FISHERMEN USE FOSTER'S PATENT GIMP GUT for snells and leaders. Sold at all fishing-tackle stores. Principal depot, No. 25 Delancey-st., New-York.

MACHINERY.

ROCK'S PATENT HAY AND COTTON PRESS

took first premium over all presses wherever exhibited. Also, prize medal at American Institute Fair, 1872. The Judges report before the Farmer's Club: "We find the mechanical construction of this Press to be of the simplest character, and yet most effective. In short, we highly commend this Press, and recommend a medal of special award."

To parties wishing to alter their old Presses to this plan, the machinery will be furnished complete for $25.

No. 1 bale, averaging 175 to 200 pounds...$65
No. 2 bale, averaging 200 to 225 pounds...75

Parties ordering this Press will please state the size and weight of bale they desire to make.

Address EUGENE ROCK, Patentee, care of A. P. Whitehead, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, or Greenvale, Long Island.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WEST END HOTEL

AT

LONG BRANCH, N. J.,

WILL BE OPENED ON THE 19TH OF JUNE.

Applications for rooms can be made to D. M. HILDRETH, No. 52 Broadway, or by addressing

PRESBURY & HILDRETH, Proprietors, Long Branch.

GEORGE G. PRESBURY.

D. M. HILDRETH.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE,

PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH, N. J.,

Five minutes' drive from North Branch and Long Branch Depots.

BOATING, BOWLING, FISHING, BATHING, AND RIDING.

Will be open for guests, after being thoroughly renovated and refurnished,

SATURDAY, JUNE 14.

Accommodation first-class in all respects.

REFERENCES.—By permission—Gilsey House, New-York; Merchants' Hotel, New-York; Thomas D. Winchester, Western Hotel, New-York; Jay Gould, Prest. N. J. S. R. R. Co., New-York; Osborn & Chapin, bankers, New-York; Leland's, Ocean Hotel, Long Branch; West End Hotel, Long Branch; Howland's Hotel, Long Branch; Wm. B. Mott, Prest. Nat. State Bank, Newark, N. J.; Jno. Y. Foster, Newark *Courier*. Address JOHN E. BOUDEN, Manager, Long Branch, N. J.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

Catskill, N. Y.,

will open June 15. House, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; pleasure-grounds, extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boat and cars.

Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

CANADARAGO HOUSE.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.

This popular House will open about June 1; forty new rooms just added; newly painted and furnished; everything first-class, French restaurant attached; house nearly opposite the famous Sulphur Spring. Richfield Springs is 1,500 feet above tide water, has beautiful scenery, charming drives, boating, fishing, &c. For particulars, address

F. STANTON, Proprietor.

THE MARSH HOUSE,

situated upon one of the hills of Western Connecticut, is now open for the reception of Summer guests.

A good table, good society, good roads, and romantic scenery; quiet, health, moderate prices, and convenience of access are among its advantages. Six hours from New-York, via Harlem or New-Haven roads, to Winstead, with four trains per day connecting. Address J. M. MARSH, Proprietor.

WINCHESTER CENTRE, Conn., June 10, 1873.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.,

GRAND UNION HOTEL

will open June 1 for the reception of guests. Prof. J. M. Lander and his superb band have been engaged for the season. Rooms can be engaged at Metropolitan Hotel or Gilsey House, New-York. Address BRESLIN, GARDNER & CO., at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

OVERLOOK MOUNTAIN HOUSE, ON the Catskills, open June 1; reached by Mary Powell, Vestry-st., at 3½ P. M.; James W. Baldwin and Thomas Cornell, Harrison-st., at 4 P. M.; the Albany day-boats or Hudson River Railroad to Rhinebeck and Kingston, and New-York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad to West Hurley, where the hotel stages are in waiting for every train. Also Erie and Wallkill Valley Railway, foot of 23d and Chambers sts., to Kingston City, &c. Baggage by this route checked to West Hurley. Address

J. E. LASHER, Overlook Mountain House, Woodstock, N. Y.

FAYETTEVILLE, VT.

Fifty boarders can be cared for at the Fayetteville Hotel this Summer, twelve miles from Battleboro', Vt.; splendid scenery, with new Concord coaches; terms reasonable. Address

CHARLES BOWLES.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,

NYACK, ON HUDSON.

Will open June 14. Villas, cottages, and rooms may be had by applying to L. D. MANSFIELD, Proprietor.

CATSKILL.—MRS. MOLVANT'S SUMMER residence; first-class house, situated on a large farm; fine view of the Hudson River and the Catskill Mountains; a few families can be accommodated with fine furnished rooms and good table at a reasonable price. Address No. 21 East 16th-st., New-York, or Dr. H. MOLVANT, Box No. 6, Post-office, Catskill, Greene County, New-York.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE.—OPEN for guests until November; located near Stroudsburg, four miles from Delaware Water Gap, and 900 feet higher, with magnificent scenery, beautiful drives, and pure mountain air. No bar. For circulars address J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn.

PAVILION, NEW-BRIGHTON. STATEN ISLAND.—This favorite resort will be opened for the season May 28, with many new improvements. Parties desiring to make engagements please apply at the hotel, or by letter to JAMES CARROLL, Proprietor.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, Mass., opens June 1. Terms $10 50 to $21 per week. Twenty-five per cent. discount for June. Special rates to families. Send stamp for circular.

IRAD FULLER, Superintendent.

C. BANTA, Secretary.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, VT.,

Will open June 10. Address by mail or telegraph,

F. H. ORVIS.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSBURG, Long Island.—This magnificent hotel will be opened June 1. Can be reached by South-side or Long Island Railroad. For terms, &c., address

N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—By Northern Railroad, foot Chambers-st., or steam-boat foot Harrison-st. Apply to Proprietor Englewood House.

SUMMER BOARD.—MOUNTAIN VIEW House, on the banks of the Hudson, Germantown, N. Y., near the depot; board can be engaged on reasonable terms; scenery unsurpassed and healthy location. Address P. W. ROCKEFELLER, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORT.—WESTBROOK MANSION, Kingston, N. Y.—Spacious rooms, elegantly furnished; Catskill Mountain scenery. Apply to TOWNSEND, Kingston, or WESTBROOK, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, New-York.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, LONG Branch, N. J.—This favorite hotel, thoroughly refitted, will be open for visitors June 21, 1873. Address JOSEPH B. COOPER, Manager.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE, 152D-ST., AT CARMANSVILLE.—This popular house is now open; guests can be accommodated at reasonable rates.

PAULL & DUNCALF.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL, NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, now open for guests. For terms and other information address

O. DE CAMP, Proprietor.

SMITH HOUSE, CORNWALL, ON HUDSON, is now open for transient or permanent boarders; river view, fine drives, mountain air, &c.

C. H. SMITH.

CARSWELL HOUSE, CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON, N. Y. Pleasantly located, large rooms, fine shade. G. H. CARSWELL.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, New-Jersey, opens June 1 for reception of company. D. A. CROWELL.

THE CLARK HOUSE, CORNWALL, ON the Hudson, is ready for guests; also a large cottage to let. J. G. CLARK, Proprietor.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL IS now open. For particulars, address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—Board for the Summer; house open from 1st of May. JAMES G. ROE.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—ZADOCK EINSTEIN, ABRAM EINSTEIN, and SAMUEL ARCHER, against MORRIS HEYMAN and SIMON HEYMAN.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—Com. not served.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, Numbers 320 and 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand four hundred and fifty-four dollars and twenty-six cents, with interest from the 18th day of December, 1872, at and after the rate of six per cent. per annum, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated May 21, 1873.

BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the Court-house in the City of New-York.—June 9, 1873.

BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway, New-York City.

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SUPREME COURT — COUNTY OF New-York.—ELIJAH M. SPERRY, plaintiff, against T. C. FARRAR, defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.) To T. C. Farrar: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed this 13th day of May, 1873, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house therein, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 71 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and twenty-three 50-100 dollars, with interest from the 1st day of January, 1866, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated April 18, 1873.

L. B. BUNNELL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY gives notice that, by the order and judgment of the Supreme Court, he has been duly appointed Receiver of the corporation known as the "Craftsman Life Assurance Company."

The undersigned hereby requires that all persons indebted to said corporation render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to such corporation to the undersigned, and pay the same to the undersigned, on or before the 2d day of August, 1873, at the office of Miller, Stoutenburg & Peckham, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York City.

That by the same time, and at the same place, all persons having in their possession any property or effects of said corporation are required to deliver the same to the undersigned.

That by the same time, and at the same place, all creditors of said corporation, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of said corporation, are required to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the undersigned.

NEW-YORK, June 10, 1873.

je11-law3wW FRANCIS W. WORTH, Receiver.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; **and the TIMES West-side Office,** No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

PUBLIC SALE OF TROTTING STOCK.—Dr. UNDERWOOD will sell at public auction for Edwin Thorne, Thorndale, Dutchess County, without reserve, forty head of first class trotting stock, on THURSDAY next, 12th inst. The 8 A. M. train on Hudson River Railroad will connect at Dutchess Junction with train for Thorndale, (Millbrook Station.) Parties attending the sale can return to New-York the same evening.

A HANDSOME TEAM OF BAY HORSES, sixteen hands, six and seven years, with or without landaulet by Brewster, of Broome-st., and harness by Dunscomb, for sale at private stable, No. 229 West 38th-st. This team is one of the most stylish coupe or T cart teams in the City, and are warranted in every particular. Apply at stable or address S., Box No. 116 Post-office.

SUMMER HORSE CLOTHING.

Sheets, Lap Robes, Dusters, and Whips, all new goods, best in the market, and retailed at low prices.

MAGNUS BROS., No. 104 Fulton-st., up-stairs.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE-CLOTHING,

Carriage-robes, lap-dusters, fly-nets, and a large variety of SADDLERY GOODS always on hand.

C. B. SMITH, No. 40 Warren-st., New-York.

MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY. No. 638 Broadway.—Carriages, harness, largest assortment ever offered, at most reasonable prices. All styles of family carriages and light wagons, new and second hand.

MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 638 Broadway.

AT THE LONDON HARNESS AGENCY, No. 20 East 14th-st., near 5th-av.:

London-made harness, of finest quality.

Park saddles and bridles; pad-leathers, very stylish.

Summer horse-clothing, in Princes checks of choice designs.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-WHEELED TURN-out seat, J. B. Brewster & Co. dog cart, top buggy, and double harness, all in good condition. Call at Selden's stable, No. 156 East 23d-st., or address C., Post-office Box No. 1,478.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., **And the "Times" West-Side Office,** No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

5TH-AV., NO. 224.

Large, desirable rooms to rent, en suite or singly, with or without private table, or without board. Prices reduced for the Summer; references.

NO. 39 WEST 26TH-ST.

Elegant, cool, and desirable suites and single rooms to let, with or without board; near Madison-square; prices low during the Summer.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 341.

An elegantly-furnished second floor to let, with private table if preferred; reference exchanged.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH-ST., BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs.—Nicely furnished front rooms, with board, for gentlemen, in a French family; moderate prices; references required.

BOARD—ON MURRAY HILL; ELEGANT brown-stone house; rooms for two families en suite, or gentlemen separate. Apply to JAS. H. BELL, No. 20 4th-av.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 351. SECOND DOOR above 34th-st.—Front or back parlor, or parlor floor, with or without private table; other rooms if desired.

BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS in a private family; splendid location, high grounds, five minutes from station. Address Box No. 166, Fishkill Landing, Dutchess County, New-York.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TWO or three rooms separately or together; newly furnished; table first-class. No. 112 East 28th-st.; references required.

FIFTEENTH-ST., NO. 233, EAST, OPPOSITE Stuyvesant Park.—Nicely furnished rooms, with board, to families or single persons; a hall room to let; references.

FIFTH-AV.—ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD; cool and pleasant; handsomely furnished; corner house, No. 140 5th-av.

A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM FOR gentlemen—First-class house and location; rent $2 per week. No. 216 East 10th-st.

NO. 33 WEST 33D-ST.—BOARD—SUMMER prices. Rooms en suite and single; also hall rooms.

TWO OR THREE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms to let, with board, to families or gentlemen; Summer prices. No. 7 West 32d-st.

NO. 9 WEST 19TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms on first and second floors to let without board.

NO. 9 WEST 19TH-ST.—TWO LARGE and handsomely-furnished rooms on first floor, to let; suitable for physician or dentist.

AT NO. 8 EAST 34TH-ST.—COOL AND elegant apartments for gentlemen.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A respectable private family, living in one of the most delightful situations, within one hour of this City, would be willing to let three large bedrooms with good board; price reasonable; parties desiring may confer with the advertiser, during the continuance of this advertisement, at Importers' and Traders' Insurance Company, No. 192 Broadway, between 12 and 1 o'clock, or address, at same place, O. P. Q. N. B.—Stable accommodations if desired.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR ADULTS at Fair View, N. J., five minutes' walk from the depot; twenty trains daily; thirty minutes to Chambers or Twenty-third-street Ferries; rooms large and airy; thirty acres high ground attached; boating, croquet-grounds, and an abundance of shade; terms $10 a week. Apply to G. A. GREELY, No. 13 Greenwich-av., or Fair View.

ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND.—A PRIVATE family will accommodate two gentlemen with board; pleasant garden, plenty fruit; five minutes walk to boats, thirty minutes to City; terms reasonable; good references required. Address M. A. W., Astoria, Long Island.

BOARD—AT ROSE HILL, NEAR THE water, fresh and salt; rooms pleasant and airy; good boating, fishing, bathing; grounds shady; fine ocean view, fine drives, stables for teams; terms moderate. Address H. M. ROSE, Bridge Hampton, Long Island.

POINT PLEASANT.—BOARD CAN BE had at this delightful location on reasonable terms; fine view of the Sound, Thimble Islands, &c; excellent boating and fishing. Address

W. H. BROWN, Stony Creek, Conn.

SUMMER BOARD AT MILTON ON THE Hudson.—Grounds large, well shaded, extending to the river. Apply to Mrs. J. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y. Refers to Mr. Angevene, Bank of the Republic, Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ABUNDANT shade, ample grounds, location unequaled for health; plenty of fruit and milk; large rooms; accessible by rail and boat; terms reasonable. Address Box No. 331, Kingston, N. Y.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN ONE OF the pleasantest villages of Berkshire County, Massachusetts, will take a few boarders; large, pleasant rooms; fine grounds. Address M., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

A FAMILY DESIRING EXCELLENT board at one of the handsomest places at Montclair, N. J., can be accommodated by addressing B. H., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR SIX OR EIGHT persons, at Pleasantville, N. Y., on the Harlem Railroad; distance half mile from depot. Address WM. T. BAILEY.

A FEW PERSONS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with first-class board in a healthy location; pure air and no mosquitoes. Address Box No. 42 Sing Sing Post-office.

BOARD—THIRTY MILES IN WESTCHESTER County; large house, well shaded piazza in front; plenty of fruit and vegetables; good stabling. Apply at No. 266 4th-av.

OAK GROVE COTTAGES, NEAR WEST Point, a private boarding house at moderate expense; opens June 15. Address ROBERT DONALD, Highland Falls, N. Y.

MISS H. M. PARKHURST'S SUMMER boarding-house, Newburg, N. Y., will open SATURDAY, May 31.

GOOD TABLE AND PLEASANT ROOMS at Orange, N. J. Address W. R. P., Orange, N. J.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE family, for gentleman and his mother. Permanent if suited. First-class parties only. Address C. H. W., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER! HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, New-York, *will dispose of* **100 PIANOS & ORGANS** *of* **first-class makers,** *including* **WATERS',** *at* **extremely low prices for cash,** *or part cash, and balance in* **small monthly** *payments.* **New 7-Octave first-class PIANOS, all modern improvements,** *for* **$275** *cash. Organs* **$55, $75. DOUBLE-REED ORGANS, $100; 4-STOP, $110; 8-STOP, $125,** *and upward.*

WATERS' CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS

are the **most beautiful** *in style and* **perfect in tone ever made.** *The* **CONCERTO STOP** *is the* **best ever placed in any Organ.** *It is produced by a third set of reeds* **peculiarly voiced,** *the* **EFFECT** *of which is* **MOST CHARMING** *and* **SOUL-STIRRING,** *while its* **IMITATION** *of the* **HUMAN VOICE** *is* **SUPERB.** *Terms liberal. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED,* 1 stamp. Chickering's, Steinway's, and Waters' Pianos and Organs to rent in the country.

CHICKERING & SONS'

(Established 1823)

GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT

PIANO-FORTES.

Warerooms, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. NEILSON

Edwin Booth...Proprietor and Manager

LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.

LAST WEEK AND FAREWELL PERFORMANCES OF MISS NEILSON.

AND LAST WEEK OF MR. EDWIN BOOTH'S MANAGEMENT.

Mr. Booth respectfully announces the present week as the LAST SIX NIGHTS Of the engagement of MISS NEILSON, Prior to her departure for Europe.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND THURSDAY, LAST FOUR NIGHTS OF AMY ROBSART.

ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 1:30, MISS NEILSON

Will, in compliance with many requests, appear as ROSALIND, In Shakespeare's exquisite comedy of AS YOU LIKE IT.

LAST NEILSON MATINEE, ON SATURDAY NEXT, AT 1:30.

Seats may be secured for these closings nights of Miss NEILSON at the theatre, or at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. SPECIAL.

NEILSON—SOTHERN.

On the occasion of MISS NEILSON'S FAREWELL PERFORMANCE On SATURDAY EVENING next, June 14, MR. SOTHERN has most kindly offered his services, and will appear in his celebrated character of HUGH DE BRASS, in the laughable Farce of A REGULAR FIX.

WALLACK'S.

EVERY NIGHT, EVERY NIGHT, THE GREAT SENSATIONAL PLAY by DION BOUCICAULT,

MORA; OR, THE GOLDEN FETTERS. TO-NIGHT and EVERY NIGHT. Miss Katherine Rogers, Mr. Allerton, Miss Effie Germon, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Levick, Miss Mary Wells, Mr. Wheelock, Mr. Griffiths, Mr. Fawcett, (both by permission of Mr. Daly,) Mr. Parsloe, Mr. Pope, Mr. Mills, Mr. A. Becks, Misses Blaisdell, Bell, Bate and Burroughs.

SCENERY.

EXCHANGE-PLACE.

A BOUDOIR, FIFTH-AVENUE.

A MUSICAL MATINEE ON MURRAY HILL.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE. YORKVILLE.

BROAD-STREET, (By Night.)

THE LAVA BEDS IN EXCHANGE-PLACE.

THE TOMBS.

THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS.

THE SPECIAL SESSIONS.

OLD ICE-HOUSE UNDER A CONCERT-SALOON.

CORNER OF WALL AND BROAD.

THE "NEW IDEA."

MORA MATINEE, SATURDAY, JUNE 14.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

No. 624 BROADWAY. No. 624

Grand Inaugural of the Summer Season.

Engagement of those charming COLEMAN SISTERS, COLEMAN SISTERS, who will appear every evening, until further notice, in William Versning's emotional drama of DRIVEN FROM HOME, SUPPORTED BY A FULL DRAMATIC COMPANY, and introducing their grand specialties, SONGS, DUETS, SOLOS, DANCES, &c., forming a most complete UNIQUE AND NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT.

FAMILY MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2 P. M. AT 2 P. M.

Evening performances commence at 8. commence at 8.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor...Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK

Manager...Mr. A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8. Saturday Matinée at 1:30. Last week of the Season. Last week of Miss AGNES ETHEL and of FERNANDE. Friday evening, June 13, benefit of Miss Jennie Lee. Robertson's play of CASTE, with J. H. Stoddart as Eccles. Saturday, June 14, last matinée of FERNANDE. SATURDAY EVENING, June 14, benefit of Mr. Edward Lamb, EVERYBODY'S FRIEND and TOODLES. MONDAY EVENING, June 16, last night of the season and benefit of Mr. E. H. Gouge, Treasurer. Miss Agnes Ethel in the great Parisian comedy, FERNANDE. Wednesday evening, June 18, commencement of the Summer season, and engagement for a short period of the charming actress, Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON, who will appear in her wonderful impersonation, JANE EYRE. Seats for these performances may now be secured.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

THEO. THOMAS' UNEQUALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

Change of Programme Every Evening.

Admission, 50 cents; packages containing twelve tickets, $4, at the usual places.

PRIVATE BOXES, $2 EXTRA.

Every THURSDAY, GRAND EXTRA CONCERT.

BALLOON ASCENSION

On SATURDAY, June 14, 1873, at Jones' Wood Park. The gigantic mail-post balloon Washington, from the siege of Paris, will ascend, directed by M. G. Barbier, Professor at the Aerostatic School of the aeronaud sailors in Paris. Admission, 25 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART—Temporary building, No. 128 West 14th-st. The di Cesnola collections from Cyprus and the Loan collections of works of art, are open to the public daily from 10 A. M. until 6 P. M. Admission 50 cents. New and important additions have been made to the Loan collections.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 1,207 Broadway. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.

LINDO BROS.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS FOR LIGHT-VESSELS, TENDERS, &c.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, THIRD DISTRICT, TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., May 15, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon on TUESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1873, for furnishing and delivering such rations as may be called for for the light-vessels and tenders, and for rock light-stations, which are or shall be in this district, for one year, from the 1st day of July, 1873, to the 30th June, 1874, inclusive—the rations to be of good and approved quality; to be delivered alongside of the light-house tender, or other vessel provided for the purpose, at either New-London or New-York, as may be ordered, (and to be stated in the bid accordingly,) in good and sufficient packages, barrels, boxes, and cases, and in good order, once a quarter, free of all expense to the United States, agreeably to specifications which will form part of the contract, and of which copies may be had by applying at this office.

All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for rations for light-vessels, supply-vessels, tenders, and rock light-houses," and then placed in another envelope, and left at or directed to this office, prepaid if sent by mail.

The right is reserved to reject all bids which may not be deemed advantageous to the interests of the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board.

J. H. STRONG, Com. U. S. N., L. H. Inspector, Third District.

PROPOSALS FOR KEEPING BUOYS

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., May 16, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, the 17th day of June next, for raising, replacing, and keeping in their proper positions and in good order, all the buoys now in the Fire Island Inlet, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the 1st day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying at this office.

By order of the Light-house Board.

J. H. STRONG, Com. U. S. N., Light-house Inspector, Third District.

PROPOSALS FOR KEEPING BUOYS.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., May 16, 1873.

Separate sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, the 17th day of June next, for raising, replacing, and keeping in their proper positions and in good order all the buoys now in the River Hudson, between Albany and Troy, and between Albany and New-York, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the 1st day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying at this office.

By order of the Light-house Board.

J. H. STRONG, Com. U. S. N., Light-house Inspector, Third District.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION, LEAGUE ISLAND, PHILADELPHIA.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE indorsed "Proposals for Granite," and addressed to the undersigned, for furnishing and delivering the granite dressings required for the erection of a building at this station, will be received until 12 o'clock M. on the 12th day of June, 1873, at which time bids will be opened, and bidders are invited to be present.

Schedules of these dressings, together with plans, specifications, and samples, can be seen, and further information had, upon application to the Civil Engineer.

Bids will only be received from bona fide dealers, actually owning and working quarries from which the granite is to be supplied, or regularly engaged in the business, of which satisfactory evidence must be given.

The right is reserved to reject the lowest or any bid not deemed advantageous to the Government.

J. R. M. MULLANY, Commodore, Commandant.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, June 9, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS, PROPERLY indorsed, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, June 18, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following seven per cent. Brooklyn securities:

$100,000 Public Park bonds, due 1918.

$500,000 Boulevard bonds, due 1883.

Proposals must state price offered in addition to accrued interest, and inclose certified check for five per cent. of the amount bid for.

The Controller reserves the right to reject all bids not to the interest of the city.

F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

ARMY BUILDING, HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK, June 6, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR EXTENSION of pile dike at Rondout Harbor, New-York, will be received until noon of July 7, 1873.

For forms of bids and other information, apply to this office. JOHN NEWTON, Lieutenant Colonel Engineers, Brevet Major General.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$8,685.—TO PRINCIPALS OR LAWYERS.—An investment paying 18 per cent. yearly, amply secured by first mortgage on City real estate. Address X. M. O., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Curtain rises at 8. Carriages may be ordered for 10:45.

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY...Sole Lessee and Manager

LAST WEEK BUT TWO OF THE SEASON.

LAST NIGHTS of MADELEIN MOREL. Every night at 8, the Thrilling German Sensation, MADELEIN MOREL. Characters by all the famous Fifth-avenue Company — Miss Clara Morris, Fanny Davenport, Fanny Morant, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Sara Jewett, Nellie Mortimer, Nina Varian, Roberta Norwood, Mr. Charles Fisher, George Clarke, Jas. Lewis, Louis James, Henry Crisp, W. J. Lemoyne, E. Pierce.

LAST MATINEE but two of MADELEIN MOREL, SATURDAY at 1:30.

MONDAY, 16th of June, BENEFIT of Miss FANNY MORANT.

WEDNESDAY, 18th of June, BENEFIT of Mr. JAMES LEWIS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Miss FANNY DAVENPORT takes pleasure in announcing that THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, June 11, has been appointed for HER BENEFIT, on which occasion she will appear as MEROPE the Actress, in MADELEIN MOREL.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. (Begins at 8.)

Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

FAREWELL WEEK of Mr. CHARLES FECHTER.

LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON

RUY BLAS, with Mr. FECHTER as RUY BLAS, for FOUR NIGHTS and ONE MATINEE ONLY.

SATURDAY, June 14, at 1:30 o'clock, LAST MATINEE of Mr. FECHTER and of the Season.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 14, Last Appearance of Mr. FECHTER and Close of the Season.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THURSDAY, June 12, 1873.

A GRAND CHARITY MATINEE, under the management of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, in aid of THE FOUNDLING ASYLUM, of NEW-YORK, in the care of the SISTERS OF CHARITY.

NOTICE.

The doors will open at 11:30 o'clock. The curtain will rise on the first piece at 12:30 precisely.

No seats will be retained after the first piece; all holders of coupon seats are requested to be in their places by that time. A SPECIAL DOOR will be opened on 14TH-ST. for the accommodation of holders of boxes, and those who may have purchased seats in advance. No others will be admitted at this special entrance.

A few balcony boxes are now to be purchased at the Fifth-avenue Theatre, and at the Grand Opera-house. Prices $12, $15, and $20.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. FRANK MAYO.

IMMENSE SUCCESS AND ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF MR. FRANK MAYO in DAVY CROCKETT.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF MR. FRANK MAYO.

LAST NIGHTS AT 8. SATURDAY, LAST MATINEE. — The popular young artist, Mr. FRANK MAYO, in Murdoch's new and BEAUTIFUL IDYL of the backwoods, called DAVY CROCKETT, DAVY CROCKETT, with an excellent cast.

MATINEE Performances At 2 P. M. — Last week of the celebrated actor, Mr. E. EDDY, in the nautical drama of THE OCEAN OF LIFE.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.

3d-av., between 63d and 64th sts.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING, EBEN'S POPULAR SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.

GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 30 PERFORMERS.

Mr. FELIX I. EBEN...Conductor

The coolest and best ventilated place of amusement in the Union.

ENTIRELY REFITTED AND DECORATED.

Admission, 25 Cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

NEW PROGRAMME.

MAFFITT AND BARTHOLOMEW IN COMEDY AND PANTOMIME.

St. Felix Troupe, Sig. Willio, Sisters French, Mallie. LULU, THE GREAT GYMNAST.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.

MONDAY EVENING, June 16, OOFTY GOOFT.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE, 23D ST.

Every EVENING at 8. SATURDAY Matinee at 2.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Dan Bryant, Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed, Harry Stanwood, W. Henry Rice, W. H. Brockway.

STRAWBERRY AND ICE-CREAM festival in the Perry street M. E. Church, THURSDAY EVENING, June 12, 1873. The well-known "Union Glee Club," (Messrs. C. and J. Anderson, E. Post and G. Deyo,) will furnish a delightful musical entertainment. Tickets, 50 cents. Strawberries, ice-cream, and cake will be freely and liberally distributed.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB,

SPRING MEETING, 1873.

SATURDAY, June 7,
WEDNESDAY, June 11,
SATURDAY, June 14,
TUESDAY, June 17,
THURSDAY, June 19,
SATURDAY, June 21.

First race each day punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.

A. BELMONT, President.

C. WHEATLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

JEROME PARK RACES,

June 7, 11, 14, 17, 19, and 21.

Extra trains will leave Grand Central Depot on above-days at 1:30 and 2:10 P. M., returning after the races. Special cars reserved for ladies.

Excursion tickets 40 cents.

C. M. BISSELL, Superintendent.

INSTRUCTION.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Newburg, N. Y. Write for circular.

HENRY W. SIGLAR, JOHN MACNIE, Principals.

WELLS' FEMALE COLLEGE,

BANK OF CAYUGA LAKE, N. Y.

Academic Course to meet demand.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.—Candidates for admission to this institution will be examined at the College, East 49th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., on FRIDAY, June 20, beginning at 9:0 A. M. The examination will be extended, if necessary, through the following day; but it is very desirable that all candidates should present themselves promptly at the time first named.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

EDUCATION COMBINED WITH TRAVEL.—There is being formed a party of young gentlewomen to leave New-York for Europe July 2, under the guidance of a lady who has passed many years in foreign countries, and who will conduct their studies in languages and other branches of learning. Details in prospectus. Address TRAVELER, No. 39 West 26th-st., New-York.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Candidates for admission to this School are requested to present themselves for examination at the School, between East 49th and 50th sts., on 4th-av., on MONDAY, June 23, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. F. A. P. BARNARD, LL.D., President.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will continue as usual. Present year will close June 25, 1873. Next school year will commence Sept. 17, 1873.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE. Established 1857. Tarrytown, N. Y. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS FROM six to twelve years of age; $100 for term of twenty weeks. For circulars, address IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

$200 TO $250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island, E. HINDS, A. M.

GOTHIC HALL, STAMFORD, CONN.—English, French, and German boarding school for young ladies. For catalogues apply to principals, Misses AIKEN & CHASE.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.

REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—SITUATION TO TEACH IN A first-class school or to take the entire charge of a boarding or day school, by a gentleman and his wife; both are graduates and have had twelve years experience in teaching. For particulars address Teacher, care of Rev. Alonzo Flack, Claverack, N. Y.

A LADY WISHES TO TEACH GERman literature and conversation during the Summer months in Newport; best of reference in Newport and New-York. Apply by note No. 139 West 30th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AT ABOUT 11 A. M. ON MONDAY, in going from No. 118 John-st. up to and across Broadway to No. 205, a GOLD LOCKET, oval shape, with a picture of flower girl in enamel on one side, and F. H. L. in monogram on the other. Photograph of lady inside. A liberal reward will be paid if same is returned to No. 118 John-st., and no questions asked.

LOST.—CHECK, DATED JUNE 4, 1873, DRAWN by Samuel Cohen, on the Central National Bank, to order of George H. Ross, for $138 33, on which payment has been stopt. Said check was not indorsed.

GEO. H. ROSS.

LOST.—PASS-BOOK NO. 31,159, OF THE INSTITUTION for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks. The finder will please return it to the bank corner 15th-st. and 4th-av.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE LATE MINISTER ORR.

Arrival of the Remains—Arrangements for the Funeral—Masonic Programme.

The delegations from the eight commanderies of Knights Templar of New-York City, the two commanderies of Brooklyn, and Hugh De Payen and Omar Commanderies, of New-Jersey, numbering about sixty Knights, in fatigue uniform, accompanied by Col. Childs, of South Carolina; Past Grand Commander Henry Clay Preston, of New-York; Past Grand Commander Samuel Stevens, of New-Jersey; G. W. Southwick, Grand Warden, of New-York; T. W. Congdon, Grand Sword-bearer, of New-Jersey; the commanders of the twelve commanderies; Thomas C. Cassidy, Grand High Priest of Royal Arch Masons, and Ellwood E. Thorne, Deputy Grand Master of Masons, proceeded yesterday afternoon on board the steamer Jasmine and William Tittamer down the bay for the purpose of meeting the steam-ship Thuringia, on which the body of Hon. James L. Orr, late Minister to Russia, had been brought to this country. The Thuringia stopped for a short time at Quarantine, where she was boarded by Col. Childs, the Deputy Grand Master, the Grand High Priest, and Past Grand Commander Preston, who were received by Mr. Lawrence Orr, the son of the deceased. The Deputy Grand Master then obtained from him the necessary papers, by virtue of which the Masons could take charge of the late Minister's remains.

The Knights sailed on board the Thuringia to her dock at Hoboken, where they were again joined by the Grand representatives of the three Masonic bodies. It was at first expected that the Knights would have been enabled to obtain the casket containing the remains of the deceased, and convey it to the City Hall, but, on consultation with Col. Burton, the Deputy Surveyor of the Port, it was found to be more advisable to return this morning, when the casket could be easier removed from its present resting place on board the steam-ship. The Grand officers and Knights, therefore, returned to this City by the Jasmine, the Knights from New-Jersey remaining on that side of the river.

After the return to this City the Grand officers, Commanders, Masters of Lodges, and the aids to the Grand Marshal, with several representatives of the various bodies of Masonry, met in council at the City Hall to make further arrangements for the programme to be carried out until the day of the funeral. It was decided that the Grand representatives and escort of Knights should meet at the City Hall at 9 o'clock this morning, thence proceed to the Government dock at the Battery, where a Government steamer will be in readiness to take the Knights and Grand officers to the Thuringia for the purpose of receiving the body. The remainder of the Knights who cannot join the preliminary escort will assemble at the Government dock at 10 A. M., there to await the arrival of the remains, and escort them to the City Hall, where they will lie in state during Wednesday and Thursday, a detail of Knights acting as guard of honor during the whole time.

The front, corridor, rotunda staircase, and Governor's Room of the City Hall have been heavily draped in black, with festoons of silver fringe. At the first landing of the staircase the United States flag has been hung and draped, and in front of the flag is suspended an imperial photograph of the deceased. In the centre of the Governor's Room is placed a catafalque, covered with a black velvet pall, on which the casket will rest, and the windows of the room have also been heavily draped in black. In front of the balcony of the City Hall, in white letters on a black ground is the Masonic motto, *Sit Lux et Lux Fuit*, and deep festoons of black drapery have been hung below it. The flags have been and are to be kept at half mast from the time of the arrival of the body within the waters of New-York, until after they shall have left the State.

The funeral has been set down for Friday afternoon, until which time the head-quarters of the Grand Marshal will be at the City Hall. On that day the various commanderies will report in full uniform at the City Hall, at 1:30 P. M., and escort the Grand Lodge with the remains along Broadway and Madison-avenue to Dr. Hepworth's church, corner of Forty-fifth-street and Madison-avenue, where, after a preliminary address by Dr. Hepworth, Rev. Dr. Tyng, Jr., will deliver the funeral oration.

The Masonic funeral services will next be carried out by R. W. Ellwood E. Thorne as Grand Master, assisted by R. W. and Rev. R. L. Schoonmaker, Grand Chaplain, and the officers of the Emergent Grand Lodge. The procession will then be formed, the lodges having reported at the corner of Forty-sixth-street and Madison-avenue by 3 P. M., and been assigned their positions in line by the Grand Marshal and his aids, and will march to and through Forty-second-street to Fifth-avenue, thence along that thoroughfare to and through Fourteenth-street to the North River, where the remains will be placed on the Government steamer en route to South Carolina.

Past Grand Commander Stevens stated that 250 Knights from New-Jersey would report to the Grand Marshal on the day of the funeral, and as the Knights of the Counties of New-York, Kings, Queens, and Westchester have been ordered out, at least 750 Knights of New-York may also be expected. The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons and the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters will also be in attendance, together with a strong representation of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, while the whole Fraternity of New-York, Kings, Queens, and Westchester Counties have also been ordered out by the Deputy Grand Master. A large deputation of the various branches of Masonry in New-Jersey are also expected to join the procession at the church after the service. It is estimated that the Masonic representation in the procession will be many thousands strong, independent of the military and civic societies who may subsequently report to the Grand Marshal.

The following have been detailed by the Grand Marshal as pall-bearers:

Christopher G. Fox, G. M.; Isaac Phillips, P. G. M.; Joseph D. Evans, P. G. M.; John W. Simons, P. G. M.; James Jenkinson, P. G. M.; Nathaniel F. Waring, P. G. M.; John J. Crane, P. G. M.; Stephen H. Johnson, P. G. M.; Clinton F. Paige, P. G. M.; John L. Lewis, P. G. M.; James Gibson, P. G. M.; John H. Anthon, P. G. M.; Josiah H. Drummond, P. G. M.; Robert Macoy, P. D. G. M.; Daniel Sickles, P. G. J. W.

The pall-bearers will report to Chief of Staff at the Governor's Room, on said day, at 1:30 P. M. The following will act as marshals:

H. Clay Preston, Grand Marshal; Edward H. Kent, Chief of Staff; Aids, Geo. Van Leet, Joseph Koch, W. J. Lloyd, E. L. Gall, O. L. Brady; Assistant Marshals, Geo. W. Dilks, G. W. Ely, Joseph H. Stiner, F. Bogart, Wm. H. Kip, S. M. Wright, Chas. K. Hyde.

The staff will report to the Grand Marshal at the Governor's Room on said day at 12 M.

The Late Mr. Fagnani's Pictures.

A number of oil-paintings and pencil sketches, the work of the late Joseph Fagnani, are now on view at No. 43 East Twelfth-street. They comprise portraits, taken from life, of Victor Emanuel, the Countess Guiccoli, the Empress Eugenie, John Bright, Lord Dalling, and Bulwer, Garibaldi, Rattazzi, Chevalier Nigra, Gen. Cialdini, the hero of Gaëta; Princess of Samos; Bou Maza, the rival of Abdel Kader, and Eleaser Williams, the pretended Dauphin. Besides these, we notice a head of Hernando Cortes, supposed to be painted from life, formerly the property of Sir Henry Bulwer, and several specimens by Joseph and Francois Palasm, and de Franceschi.

The furniture of Mr. Fagnani's studio, several works on the fine arts, three superb robes worn by Mme. Ristori in the characters of *Phedra* and *Medea*; a green crape shawl, wrought in gold, and a magnificent piece of ancient tapestry, 12 feet by 10, representing Pharaoh's dream, copied from Raphael's painting in the Loggia of the Vatican, are also on view from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. The whole collection is offered at private sale.

No Verdict Yet in the Pope Robbery Case

The jury in the Pope robbery case, which has attracted so much attention and occupied so much time in its trial in the Paterson courts, was again sent out at 4:30 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, having at that time already been out seventy-five hours and a half.

The court met at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, but as there had been no change from the previous evening the jury was not brought in. At 4:30 the members were brought in, but as there had been no change since Monday evening the Court declined to discharge them. On Monday they had agreed upon a verdict as to one of the prisoners (supposed to be Garrison,) but not as to the other, and the Court thought it advisable not to accept the verdict, but to await further deliberation. As the small jury-room is not fit for occupancy during the warm weather, the jurymen now occupy the larger room of the Court of Sessions. The members yesterday looked tired and almost worn out; one of them Mr. Kip, has been suffering from illness for two or three days. It is probable they will be discharged this morning, provided no result has been reached, and the court will meet at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Pope, for the robbery of whose house the prisoners are on trial, has received an anonymous letter stating that if he will express his willingness to compromise this morning, through the personal column of a morning paper, signing his communication "S. Y.," the stolen bonds will be returned to him. The authorities think the note was written by Paterson men, but without the knowledge of either of the prisoners. No notice has been taken of the letter.

THE TURF.

American Jockey Club.

This is the second day of the Spring meeting of the American Jockey Club, and it only requires fine weather and a good track as necessary concomitants for one of the best days of sport held under the auspices of the leading club of America. The four events on the programme have excellent entries and generally large fields. The first race will be the Ladies' Stakes for three-year-old fillies, a mile and five furlongs, the same distance as the Belmont Stakes. This is regarded as the great filly race of the year, and therefore the interest manifested in the result will be general among turfmen. Out of forty-three entries, there will probably be eight starters, at least, if the track is good. There will be K. W. Sears' br. f. Annie Hall, by Leamington, out of Echo by Lexington; W. Cottrill's b. f. Sallie Watson, by Daniel Boone, dam by Bill Cheatham; James A. Grinstead's ch. f. Tarantella, by imp. Australian out of Sobottsch by imp. Albion, or the sister to Brennus; Thos. W. Doswell has two engaged, viz.: ch. f. Cara Lisa, by Censor, out of Fanny Washington, and a gray filly by imp. Australian, out of Eagless, by imp. Glencoe. The McDaniel confederacy have three entered, but which of them they will start has not been divulged. Their entries are the ch. f. Cora Linn, by Lexington, out of Dolly Carter, by Glencoe; a b. f. by Blackbird, dam by Planet, and a ch. f. by Planet, out of Minnie Mansfield, being a full sister to Hubbard. Mr. Belmont has also been announced as a starter, and he has three entered in the stake, viz: Electra, by Kentucky, out of imp. Bernice, by Stockwell; b. f. Medora by Kentucky, out of imp. Camilla, by King Tom, and b. f. Scarlet, by Kentucky, out of Maroon. It will be hard to pick the winner among this lot of good ones, although the previous performances of Sallie Watson have made her the favorite; but it must be borne in mind that she will be obliged to carry twenty pounds more than she has carried heretofore, and this will make a vast difference in her running. The second race of the day is the Jockey Club Handicap, for all ages, two miles, and six of the twenty-six entries are posted as starters. These are Hubbard, 4 years, by Planet out of Minnie Mansfield, 100 pounds; Eolus, 5 years, by Leamington out of Fanny Washington, 104 pounds; Preakness, 6 years, by Lexington out of Bay Leaf, 110 pounds; Stockwood, 5 years, by Asteroid out Alabama, 102 pounds; Ethel Sprague, 4 years, by Jack Malone out of Vesper Light, 93 pounds, and Brother to Connolly, four years, 100 pounds. The third event will be a dash of a mile and a furlong for all ages, the winner to be sold at auction, for $1,000, with allowances for entries under that sum. There are a dozen entries for this, and a great race may be anticipated. They are as follows: Ginger, 104 pounds; Maseus, 101 pounds; Conductor, 106 pounds; Winesap, 104 pounds; Brother to Maiden, 80 pounds; Kadi, 90 pounds; Chickabiddy, 106 pounds; Cadence, 104 pounds; Sanford, 106 pounds; Brennus, 95 pounds; Boss Tweed, 108 pounds; Quits, 80 pounds. The concluding event will be the mile heats, in which Gray Planet and Fadladeen are entered. The Subscription room of the Jockey Club, at the corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, were crowded last night, and the betting on the events was heavy, the principal race to receive attention was the Handicap. The following are the quotations:

JOCKEY CLUB HANDICAP.

Preakness	$230	$300	$330
Eolus	260	200	325
Hubbard	215	230	255
Stockwood	180	105	125
Ethel Sprague	50	50	55
Brother to Connolly	50	50	55
	$970	$935	$1,145

LADIES' STAKES.

Cottrill	$50	$150
Belmont	33	90
Doswell	30	80
McDaniel	34	100
K. W. Sears	17	50
Grinstead	12	25
	$176	$495

MILE AND AN EIGHTH.

Kadi	$200	Chickabiddy	$55
Conductor	155	Winesap	40
Cadence	105	Sanford	30
Quits	100	Ginger	20
Brennus	65	Maseus	21
Boss Tweed	65	Brother to Maiden	10

MILE HEATS.

Fadladeen	$105	$200
Gray Planet	80	150

Spring Meeting of the Prospect Park Fair Ground Association.

The opening day of the Prospect Park meeting was a failure, and not more than 500 spectators were present. The first race was a trot for horses that had never beaten 2:22, which closed with J. W. Conley, Huntress, and W. H. Allen. It was known, however, that Conley would not start, and therefore all interest in the result was lost. Huntress could have distanced her competitor in every heat had her owner been so inclined.

SUMMARY.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS.—First day of the Spring meeting, Tuesday, June 10; purse, $2,000, for horses that have never beaten 2:22; $1,200 to first, $600 to second, and $200 to third horse; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

A. Goldsmith's b. m. Huntress, (Prout)	1	1	1
Mr. Bacon's br. g. W. H. Allen, (Manee)	2	2	2
W. H. Crawford's b. g. J. W. Conley	dr.		

Time—2:25¼, 2:27¼, 2:27¾.

THE RUNNING RACE.

The second event was the running race, which was a very spirited affair, and was the redeeming feature of the day. There were but two entries, viz.: Jno. Boughram's blk. g. Gerald, and Jno. Coffee's b. f. by Beacon, out of Maiden. In the betting the latter was the favorite at $25 to $19.

FIRST HEAT.—They were away on even terms, but at the turn Gerald went to the front a length, which he increased to four lengths at the quarter-pole. As they went down the backstretch the Maiden filly began to close upon the gelding, and three lengths divided them at the half-mile pole. As they came round the lower turn the filly continued to close, and finally headed the gelding, but at the three-quarter pole Gerald managed to forge ahead a half a length, but coming up the stretch the filly made a splendid brush, and the pair came up on even terms. As they neared the string the filly shot out and won the heat by a length in 1:47¾.

SECOND HEAT.—Gerald had half a length the best of the start, but on the return the filly reversed the order of things, and showed the way by half a length, by which distance she passed the quarter-pole. As they flew down the backstretch, they were on even terms, and a beautiful brush ensued, and Gerald passed the half-mile pole but a neck in advance. They were head and head all the way until they were within a few feet of the goal, when Gerald made an extra effort and won the heat by half a length in 1:49¾.

THIRD HEAT.—The filly was a length ahead at the start, but on the turn Gerald headed her, and in this way they traveled to the half mile pole, where the filly showed her neck in front, which lead she increased to half a length on the lower turn. At the three-quarter pole Gerald was at her head again, and they came up the stretch straining every muscle for victory. Gerald, however, lasted the longest, and won the heat and race by a length in 1:50¾.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY—Purse $300, for running horses, mile heats.

John Boughram's blk. g. Gerald, aged, by imp. Mickey Free, dam Rosette, 115 pounds	2	1	1
John Coffee's b. f., 3 years, by Beacon, dam Maiden, 92 pounds	1	2	2

Time—1:47¾, 1:49¾, 1:50¾.

NOTES.

The June meeting of the Central Illinois Blooded Horse Association will take place to-day at Pekin, Ill., having been postponed one day on account of rain. There is now at the track the largest number of horses ever brought together at any meeting of the kind in the State. Among the number are some famous horses from the South and West. It is thought that some fast time will be made during the week if the weather is favorable.

The Brooklyn Republicans of the Twenty-First Ward.

The monthly meeting, on Monday evening, of the Brooklyn Republican Association of the Twenty-first Ward, was enlivened by a discussion of the workings of the associations of the "Order of the American Union." Capt. Tanner offered a series of resolutions condemning the order, and "all secret societies banded together for the purpose of opposing the election or appointment to office of any Roman Catholic." In support of the resolutions Mr. Tanner spoke for nearly an hour, being frequently interrupted. He accused members of the ward association of being connected with the secret society referred to, and asserted that religion had prevented the appointment to office of many eligible candidates. The resolutions and the subject were finally laid on the table, and the meeting adjourned.

The Boys' Protective Association.

Another meeting of the lads who are engaged down-town as office or messenger boys was held, last evening, in the City Hall Park. The meeting having been called to order, the committee appointed at a previous meeting to draw up a constitution and rules made their report. It sets forth that the association shall be called "The New-York Boys' Protective Association;" that application for admission shall be made through a member in writing; that the initiation fee shall be twenty-five cents and the subscription ten cents per week. The report having been accepted, the following permanent officers were elected: President, Henry Ettinger, Jr.; Vice President, Thomas King; Secretary, Frank Carter; Treasurer, J. H. Finnegan; Recording Secretary, John J. Joyce.

TROUBLE IN JERSEY.

Arrest of the Colonel of the Third Regiment for Disobedience of Orders.

Considerable excitement has been created in the National Guard circles of New-Jersey, owing to the arrest of Col. J. Madison Drake, commander of Third Regiment, at Camden, on Monday afternoon. The Third Regiment composes a portion of the Second Brigade, N. J. N. G., which met for their annual yearly drill, and to participate in the ceremonies attending the dedication of the soldiers' monument in the latter city. Previous to going, Col. Drake received an invitation from the Governor of Pennsylvania to visit Philadelphia on the day of the parade. As the laws of New-Jersey do not allow any of the militia regiments to leave the borders of the Commonwealth without the consent of the Governor, the Colonel of the "Third" addressed a letter to Gov. Parker, who gave his consent. On Monday, Col. Drake acquainted Gen. De Hart, commanding the Second Brigade, of his intentions. Gen. De Hart refused to permit the regiment to go alone, and this led to the subsequent difficulty. Near the close of the parade, the Colonel of the Third Regiment withdrew his command from the procession, and marched them to the Walnut-street Ferry, preparatory to crossing over to Philadelphia. While there, an orderly dashed up and placed a document in Col. Drake's hands, which proved to be an order for his arrest, issued by Brig. Gen. De Hart, for disobedience of orders, and the turning over of the command to Lieut. Col. Morrell. Col. Drake promptly gave in to his superior, but not so with the officers. They called a meeting, and thirty-one sustained their commander, and the regiment paraded in the Quaker City, where they received a complete ovation. Col. Drake was at their head. Gov. Parker, who had been made acquainted with the facts of the arrest, reviewed the command in front of Independence Hall, accompanied by Mayor Stokely and many other city officials. It is estimated that 25,000 persons witnessed the review. In the evening the Third Regiment serenaded the Governor at the Continental Hotel, and he made a speech in which they were highly complimented, as was their Colonel. As Gov. Parker takes sides with the Colonel, it is not known as yet what will be the result of the Court-martial. Gen. De Hart, as commander of the brigade, had a right to order the arrest, but the question now arises was that order issued on proper grounds. In military circles the event is all the topic, and opinion is about evenly divided. Col. Drake is backed by the entire Third Regiment, and by the citizens of Elizabeth.

Minor Crimes and Casualties.

John Coppinger, aged twenty-two years, of No. 785 Eleventh-avenue, and Patrick Cummings, quarreled last evening, in the course of which Cummings stabbed Coppinger in the shoulder and hand, injuring him severely. Coppinger was taken to his home, and refused to make complaint.

Michael Crowe, aged thirty-seven years, No. 208 East Thirty-seventh-street, was found in the street last night suffering from a severe scalp wound, inflicted by Michael Rielley during a fight in the lager-beer saloon No. 1,063 Second-avenue. Rielley has fled.

John White, aged thirty years, of No. 311 East Forty-sixth-street, was drowned while bathing last evening at Fifty-fourth-street, East River.

Edward K. Tilghman, (colored,) was committed for trial, yesterday, by Justice Ledwith, on a charge of stealing a gold watch and traveling cloak, both of the value of $150, from Mr. George H. Brown, of No. 613 Fifth-avenue.

Nathan C. Matthews, twenty-eight years old, a clerk, was arraigned before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs, yesterday, charged with passing a forged check for $10, purporting to have been drawn by McKillop, Sprague & Co., in favor of H. C. Matthews, on Frederick Gingell, of No. 239 Canal-street. He was held for trial.

Martin Reid was found last evening on Pier No. 11 North River suffering from a severe scalp wound, and two incised wounds on the left side of the head, which he stated had been inflicted with a cotton-hook. He refused to tell the name of his assailant.

James H. Drake, arrested on Monday for attempting to pass a forged check for $250 drawn in favor of Colgate & Co. by Henry Levy, of the St. Nicholas National Bank, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Dowling at the Tombs, and fully committed for trial.

Thomas Brady, aged twenty-one years, while jumping off a freight-car in Centre-street, yesterday morning, fell and sustained serious injuries. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Mary A. Carland, aged eighteen years, residing at No. 211 Lewis-street, attempted to commit suicide, yesterday, by cutting her throat with a razor, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital. The motive for the attempted self-destruction is not known.

The Brooklyn Parks—Estimates of Expenses for 1874.

The Brooklyn Park Commissioners met at their office, in Schermerhorn-street, last evening, Mr. Stranahan presiding, to prepare estimates of expenses for 1874. The monthly report showed the expenditures on Prospect Park during the year to have been $72,194; receipts, $68,857, the balance on hand being $4,187.

The consideration of the estimates was then brought up, and the following resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Brooklyn Park Commissioners do hereby estimate and determine, pursuant to chapter 845 of the Laws of 1867, that the sum of $45,000 will be required to be raised on the tax of 1873, for the further improvement of Prospect Park during 1874.

Resolved, That the Board, pursuant to chapter 711 of the laws of 1872, do estimate and determine that the following sums will be required to be raised by the joint Boards of the Common Council and supervisors of the City of Brooklyn, in the tax of 1873, for the maintenance of the public parks of Brooklyn during 1874, $125,000; to pay the following assessments chargeable against Prospect Park: For the opening of a highway in Flatbush-avenue, on the easterly side of Prospect Park, $62,568; for the improvement of Franklin-avenue, in Flatbush, $10,731; for opening a street in the plazza at Prospect Park, $3,591; for widening Washington-avenue, $115; for repaving Vanderbilt-avenue, $4,482; for grading and paving Ninth-avenue, $3,869; assessment on Washington Park, $109.

Resolved, That the sum of $2,500 will be required to be raised in the tax of 1873 for Kings County Parade-ground; that the board approve the plans for the improvement of Sackett, Douglas, and Degraw streets, and accept the several proposals for the execution of the work.

The total amount required is thus $254,735.

Reception to Assemblyman Blackie.

Over 150 guests were present at the reception given last evening by the Santo Domingo Club at their rooms, No. 157 Eighth-avenue, to Hon. Charles Blackie, in recognition of his services during the last session of the Legislature at Albany. Among those present were: Hugh Gardner, Police Commissioner; S. B. H. Vance, President of the Board of Aldermen; Commissioner Laimbeer, of the Department of Charities and Correction; Alderman Wade, Col. Charles S. Spencer, and other prominent Republicans.

Mr. Blackie, on his arrival, was greeted with the warmest demonstration of welcome. Mr. John W. Marshall, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, delivered an appropriate address, introducing Mr. Blackie, and stating the obligations they were under to him for his valuable services during the last session. Mr. Blackie briefly responded, and expressed a hope that he should always deserve the confidence of the electors of the Thirteenth Assembly District, and continue in the good esteem of the members of the Santo Domingo Club, whom he thanked for the flattering reception they had accorded him. Appropriate speeches were delivered by Mr. Gardner, Col. Spencer, and others. The entertainment was enlivened by singing and music, and the guests did not retire until a late hour.

Fatal Result of an Affray.

James Downey, aged thirty-five years, a sailor, residing at No. 85 Cherry-street, during a fight on Sunday afternoon, with Martin Cronin, in Cherry-street, near James, was struck on the head by a stone thrown by Cronin, and sustained a fracture of the skull. He was removed to the Park Hospital, where he lingered until last night, when death ensued. Cronin was arrested at the time and is at present in the Tombs. Coroner Keenan was notified and will hold an inquest in a day or two.

Conclave of the Knights Templar of Vermont.

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 10.—The annual conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Vermont was held to-day. The usual number of Sir Knights were in attendance. It was voted to have a three days' encampment of the Grand Commandery in 1874 in this city, it being the semi-centennial anniversary of their organization. Grand officers were elected as follows: J. L. Perkins, of St. Johnsbury, Grand Commander; L. L. Pearson, of Rutland, Deputy Grand Commander; A. B. Jewett, Swanton, Grand Generalissimo; John Bacon, St. Johnsbury, Grand Captain General; Rev. T. F. Stuart, South Burlington, Grand Prelate; Ormond Cole, Winooski, Grand Senior Warden; J. S. Farnsworth, Windsor, Grand Junior Warden; S. S. Brown, Burlington, Grand Treasurer; W. H. S. Whitcombe, Burlington, Grand Recorder; E. C. Houton, North Bennington, Grand Standard-bearer; R. D. Marvin, Swanton, Grand Sword-bearer; T. M. Chapman, Middlebury, Grand Warden; J. L. Mack, Northfield, Grand Captain of the Guard; J. B. Copeland, Middlebury, Grand Sentinel; S. Brooks, of Middlebury, Grand Commissary.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Frank H. Walworth will be brought up and arraigned in the Court of Oyer and Terminer to-day.

We are indebted to the Hamburg American Steam-ship Company, and to the Purser of the *Columbia* for favors.

The seventh anniversary of the Universal Peace Union will be held at the Cooper Institute to-day, at 10:30 A. M., 2 and 8 o'clock P. M.

Dr. Patrick W. McDonnell was yesterday designated by the Board of Police as one of the Police Surgeons of the Twenty-third Precinct.

The Second Assembly District Republican Association, last evening appointed Patrick Cliff delegate to the Central Republican Committee.

The French Société d'Emigration, during the past month, aided 120 French emigrants at an expense of $83 90. The receipts for the past five months were $3,195 47; expenses, $1 341 87.

The residence of Mrs. Girard, No. 173 Forsyth-street, was entered by some unknown thieves during the absence of the occupants on Monday afternoon, and robbed of jewelry and wearing apparel valued at $300.

On Saturday afternoon, at Jones' Wood, Capt. G. Barbier, Professor of the Aerostatic School of the Aeronaut Sailors during the seige of Paris, will make an ascent in the balloon in which he escaped from that city, Jan. 24, 1871.

Mr. George Opdyke, who was appointed President of the New-York, Oswego and Midland Railway on the 7th, has notified his acceptance of the office. Mr. D. C. Littlejohn, tendered the Vice Presidency on the same day, has declined the position.

The fourth annual dinner and reception of the Alumni of Dickenson College, was held last evening at the New-York Hotel. Among those present were Dr. Doshiel, Dr. Deems, Dr. Ridgeway, Dr. Crooks, Col. King, Dr. Blumenthal, and S. C. Caldwell.

A musical and dramatic entertainment was given last evening for the benefit of St. Stephen's Home for Children, at the Academy of Music, by the members of the St. Stephen's Musical Association. There was a large audience and the programme was well presented.

The Board of Police Surgeons, appointed for duty at Police Head quarters and to supervise the general health of the force, consisting of Drs. Morris H. Henry, F. A. Thomas, and Alfred E. M. Purdy, met yesterday, when Dr. Henry was elected President and Dr. Thomas secretary.

Rev. Drs. Bellows and Taylor, Howard Potter, Prof. Hitchcock, I. E. Williams, and others, left by the steamer Wyanoke for Norfolk, Va., yesterday, to attend the examination exercises of the Hampton Normal Agricultural Institute on the 12th. Miss Mary Carpenter accompanied the party.

Mr. Abraham R. Lawrence applied to Judge Ingraham, yesterday, for a writ of mandamus to compel Controller Green to pay Robert Bonynge, one of the stenographers of the Supreme Court, $510 for writing out the testimony in three capital cases tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The Court took the papers, reserving its decision.

BROOKLYN.

Coroner Whitehill will not continue the Goodrich inquest to-day. Yesterday Mayor Powell offered $1,000 reward for such information as will lead to the capture and conviction of the murderer.

The action brought by Mrs. Jane Ward against George Gamgee, Superintendent of Green Wood Cemetery, to recover $5,000 damages for attempting to kiss the plaintiff, was tried yesterday, and the jury returned a verdict for defendant.

Louisa Bangert, charged with an attempt to poison her husband, was yesterday discharged from custody, her son, on whose evidence she was arrested, now stating that he was forced by his father to make the charge against his mother.

The Kings County Board of Supervisors yesterday revised their former action and appointed two committees, one to investigate the contracts for the construction of the new female prison, and the other to investigate the acts of the Penitentiary Committee since 1868.

STATEN ISLAND.

There was a scrub trotting-match on the club ground at New-Dorp, yesterday, half-mile heats, best two in three. Messrs. Eddy, Egbert, and Garsite entered horses, the former winning in 1:25, 1:26, and 1:24.

On Saturday next the Richmond County police force will be reviewed by Capt. Holbrook, at Stapleton, when the men will appear in their new Summer uniform—flannel pantaloons, blouse coats, Panama hats, and white gloves.

Yesterday, while one of the Coast Wrecking Company's divers, named Samuel Brown, was at work on the bottom of the bark Curacoa, recently sunk by the steam-ship Ville du Havre, endeavoring to stop the leak, the air-pipe attached to his diving apparatus became disarranged, and when he was brought up life was almost extinct. He was finally, with much difficulty, recovered.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Coroner Meeks held an inquest, yesterday, on the body of Michael Murphy, aged fifty years, who was found dead in the Town Hall at New-Rochelle. For two nights previous, being destitute, he had slept under a church shed, and had been placed in the Town Hall, preparatory to his removal to the County-house. It was evident that he had died from the effects of exposure and debility, and a verdict was rendered accordingly. Upon his person was found his discharge from the United States Army in 1865.

LONG ISLAND.

The Queens County Sabbath-school Teachers' Association will meet to-day in the Reformed Church in Jamaica. A number of prominent clergymen are announced to address the convention, which is expected to be very fully attended.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Newark free bridge is reported in a very bad condition.

The annual regatta of the Jersey City Yacht Club will take place June 28.

The Jersey City Young Men's Christian Association last evening gave a promenade concert at Kepler Hall.

Rev. C. Brett, of the Second Reformed Church, Newark, has accepted a call to the Reformed Church at Montgomery, N. Y.

The return match between the St. George's and Staten Island Clubs will be played at 2 o'clock this afternoon on the St. George's grounds, foot of Ninth-street, Hoboken.

The 9:05 train from New-York, on the Newark and New-York Railroad, yesterday, was disabled when between the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers by the giving way of the follower of the left-hand cylinder.

Henry M. Traphagen, of Jersey City, and Theophilus M. Butts have been appointed Commissioners of Juries under the new law taking the selections of juries, grand and petit, out of the hands of the Sheriff.

Amos Burto, a traveling musician, was instantly killed on the Central Railroad, last evening. He was walking on the track, when he was struck by the train which leaves Communipaw for Newark at 7:30. His body was taken to Newark.

A letter was yesterday found on the border of Dundee Lake, near Paterson, purporting to have been written by "John Jones, of No. 17 Gaskill-street, Philadelphia," under date of June 5, in which the writer states his intention of committing suicide by drowning himself.

A four-year-old boy named George Hoppe fell into the feeder of the canal at Trenton yesterday, and was rescued by Wm. Lloyd, aged eleven, who plunged in and sustained Hoppe until their companions obtained the aid of some men who were working at a distance, when both were drawn out.

The body of a man apparently about forty years of age, was found in the Passaic River at Hawthorne yesterday. It had evidently been in the water a long time. Deceased had on gray pants, striped shirt, and gaiters, but neither coat nor vest. Coroner Amiraux had the remains conveyed to Paterson, where he will hold an inquest.

Exhibition of a New Fire-Alarm.

An exhibition of the working of the "Tunnicliffe Fire-alarm," a new patent, was given yesterday at No. 125 Fulton-street, corner of Nassau. The alarm is an ingenious though simple device, and might render valuable service in case of fire. It is an iron tube three inches long and a quarter of an inch in diameter, and is fastened by a screw in the ceiling of the room. The tube is loaded with a small cartridge, and a small fusee made of a chemical mixture that will ignite in an atmosphere heated to 200° Fahrenheit, is attached. When the air is hot enough to ignite the fuse, the cartridge explodes with a noise nearly as loud as that of a musket, and which, it is presumed, would wake a household in the still hours of the night if they were not very sound sleepers. To make assurance doubly sure, however, the alarm can be so arranged as to cause a bell to ring for as long as five minutes. This is done by means of a small iron contrivance moving on a pivot, and secured to the ceiling in front of the tube. One end of it is flat, and about an inch in diameter, and rests against the mouth of the tube, and to the other end a wire connecting with a bell is attached. The explosion from the tube firing the flat end of the contrivance mentioned, (or lever,) outward the wire is pulled, a spring attached to the bell, as in an alarm clock, is touched, and it is set a ringing. With the additional machinery described, alarm bells can be made to ring in janitors' rooms, hotel offices, or on the outside of buildings—as in the experiments yesterday—to attract the attention of policemen or others. Fusees were readily ignited, yesterday, at a temperature of 200° Fahrenheit, and the noise of exploding cartridges and alarm-bells was heard in all parts of a four-story building, and awakened the curiosity of persons passing, who gathered in a large crowd in the street to ascertain the cause of the firing and bell-ringing.

A Fight Between Truckmen.

Two trucks partially loaded became entangled with each other opposite THE TIMES office yesterday. The consequence of the accident was an altercation between the two drivers. Their profanity was shocking, and caused decent people to quicken their pace to get out of hearing. Suddenly one of the men, his eyes glaring with rage, began to belabor the other about the head and shoulders with a heavy cart-whip. The horses rearing, plunging, and prancing during the mêlée, pulled the trucks apart, and then a race commenced between the two up Printing House-square. The driver assailed had seized a cart-rung to hit his adversary, but the latter kept showering blows of the whip on him so thick and fast he was unable to use his weapon. Finally, he succeeded in getting hold of the whip, and pulled it from the other's hand. The two then endeavored to run into each other and smash their trucks, but were prevented by some passing street cars, which ran between and separated them. Their rage cooling off, they drove in opposite directions, after giving vent to a volley of curses. The police under the City Hall, probably drowsy from the heat of the day, were entirely unaware of any disturbance, although the incident created intense excitement for the time. Many who witnessed the scene commented upon it as an illustration of how murders like the Nixon homicide occur, and, from appearances, there is no doubt that if the assailed truckman had had a pistol he would have fired it at his assailant.

Strawberry Festivals.

A strawberry festival for the benefit of the Sabbath-schools in connection with the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, was held last night in the basement of the church, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion under the supervision of the pastor, Dr. S. D. Burchard. After refreshments had been served up, the company was entertained with a series of amusing exhibitions, and separated after enjoying a most agreeable evening. The festival will be continued this evening.

A strawberry festival was also held last evening under the auspices of the Ladies' Home Mission Society of the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, on Twenty-third street. A select programme of vocal and instrumental music was performed, under the direction of Professor and Mrs. Benjamin, and an address was delivered by Mr. Mingens, of the City Mission. After the recital of some pieces by the children strawberries and cream were served up in abundance under the supervision of Mrs. Knox, President of the society.

Children's Aid Society—Homes in the West.

Thirty-five women and children left New-York by the 7 o'clock train last night, under charge of Mr. John Gourley, of the Children's Aid Society, their destination being Hampton, Iowa. Among the number were a German woman with five children, entirely destitute, and one young man, an Australian, who arrived in New-York some weeks ago with but little money. He appeared to be of good birth and well educated.

Havana Exchange.

HAVANA, June 10.—Exchange quiet and firm; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 16¾@17 premium; short sight, 19¼@20 premium; short sight, gold, 40@41 premium; On London, 60 days, 53⅛@54¼ premium; on Paris, 60 days, 35@36 premium.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S STRAW HATS.—Among the varieties offered in the establishments of the great hatter are the "Argyle," the "Dish-brim Oxford," the "Matinée," the "Morton," and the "Yacht Club." Here is the chance for the selection of your hats for the heated term.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Ocean Queen, for San Francisco.—E. Nexsen, Mrs. John Croffts and child, J. N. Zerman. Way passengers—John Dias, Henry Nathan, Dr. H. W. Burchard, Alex. Wickbecker, Hon. W. L. Scruggs and child, Second Assistant Engineer J. C. Engard, Gen. J. C. Caldwell, Frank H. Teele, Gen. C. C. Baker, Mrs. Pinto and daughter, Mr. Cavranza, Ambrosio A. Plotner, Mrs. Lubich.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Victoria, from Glasgow.—James Robertson, Mrs. J. McGilloray, Thomas Teer, F. de Mars, John S. Munro, Mrs. Findlay, 2 children, and servant, Alex. McAuslin, J. W. Gillies and lady, Mrs. Pollock, Master Robert Pollock, Mr. Waterhouse, Mrs. Hately, baby, and nurse, Dr. L. N. Weeks, Rev. Isaac H. Beardsley, Rev. Geo. S. Payson, J. R. Murray, W. Watson, Peter Currie, Charles H. Payson, Miss E. Myles, Mr. Wellstood, Miss Thom, Miss Wepking, Mrs. J. J. King, Mrs. J. Straiton and family, Miss Emma L. Storm, Miss E. Colville, W. H. Bockes, Sidney Hay, A. Henderson and lady, Master Henderson, Mr. Simpkins, Miss Emma Crothers, Miss A. Macdonnell, Rev. M. W. Hamma and lady, C. G. S. Robertson, Alfred Delany and lady, Miss Buckland, Mr. Burckholder, Mr. Livingstone.

In steam-ship Columbia, from Havana.—Henry W. Baily and lady, John B. Whidden and lady, Henry Richmond, Mrs. Eliza Smith, M. St. Ross, F. Ballo, Mrs. S. S. Conant and son, Jose Rodugues Enngües, Oscar Wilson, Emilie F. Villotia, Henry Webster, Jose Gonzales, Angelo Mo del Venbio.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises....4:28 | Sun sets....7:30 | Moon rises....8:51

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7:46 | Gov. Island. 8:35 | Hell Gate.....9:57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, June 10.

Cleared.

Steam-ships C. F. Funch, (Bel.,) Knudsen, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Morro Castle, Morton, Havana, W. P. Clyde & Co.; Olympia, (Br.,) Young, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Ocean Queen, Seabury, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Neptune, Baker, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia, Lorrillard Steam-ship Co.

Ships Carlisle, (Br.,) Shapscott, Liverpool, E. E. Morgan's Sons; S. F. Hersey, (Br.,) Small, Bristol, Eng., E. E. Morgan's Sons.

Barks Home, (Br.,) Valentine, Liverpool, Eng., Logan & Preston; Quickstep, Chase, Naples and Leghorn, C. Talbot & Co.; John Boulton, (Br.,) Lindsey, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, Dallett, Bliss & Co.; Dauntless, (Br.,) Winchester, Cork for orders, Heney & Parker; Deborah, (Norw.,) Jurgenson, Lubeck, Funch, Edye & Co.; Vites (Aust.,) Petrarovet, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; J. L. Pendergast, (Br.,) Bates, Malaga, B. Pendergast Bros. & Co.; Sarah Dreyfous, (Br.,) Bennerson, London, G. F. Bulley.

Brigs Concesione J., (Ital.,) Trembolla, Constantinople, J. C. Seager; Lena Thurlow, Corbett, Matanzas, Cuba, J. E. Ward & Co.; Ponvert, Allen, Galveston, Texas, E. M. Stackpole & Co.; David Bugbee, Staples, Cadiz, Spain, Carver & Barnes; Santo Pruseo, (Ital.,) Caflero, Cork or Falmouth, J. C. Seager; Union, (Br.,) Contona, Paspebiac, Canada, Geo. F. Bulley; Glance, (Br.,) Williams, Queenstown for orders, G. F. Bulley; Harmston, (Br.,) Dickinson, Liverpool, England, G. F. Bulley; Ernest, Thompson, Kingston, Jam., O. H. Solomon & Co.; Emelia, (Br.,) Garguello, Trieste, A. P. Agresta.

Schrs. Whisper, Baker, Key West, Fla., Benner & Pinckney; L. F. Warren, Holmes, Demerara, W. I., Leaycraft & Co.; Alameda, Smith, Amesbury, Jed Frye & Co.; Eothan, Brandtburg, Aux Cayes, Youngs, Smith & Co.; Jessie B. Smith, Williamson, Georgetown, S. C., Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Annie Whitney, Hutchinson, Charleston, S. C., Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Israel Snow, Pease, Baracoa, B. J. Wenberg.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Victoria, (Br.,) Munroe, Glasgow May 31, via Moville June 1, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Columbia, (Br.,) Higgins, Glasgow May 28, via Moville 29th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. June 6, lat. 47 30, lon. 52 30, passed numerous icebergs from 100 to 150 feet high. The C. brings 400 passengers.

Steam-ship Columbia, Curtis, Havana June 5, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Thuringia, (Ger.,) Meyer, Hamburg May 28, via Havre 31st, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steam-ship Algeria, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Liverpool May 31, via Queenstown June 1, with mdse. and 533 passengers to C. G. Francklyn. June 9, lat. 41 03, lon. 65 05, passed steam-ship India, hence for Glasgow.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

United States steamer Tallapoosa, McRitchie, Washington, D. C.

Bark Phoenix, (of Pictou,) McKenzie, Remedios 11 ds., with sugar and melado to Fernondes & Calvo—vessel to master.

Bark Ayr, (of Ayr,) Good, Auckland, N. Z., 95 ds., with gum, wool, and flax to R. W. Cameron.

Bark Proteus, Eaton, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar to Jas. E. Ward & Co.

Bark Whitehall, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Priest, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar and melado to order—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Ella, Oliver, Buenos Ayres 45 ds., with hides, &c., to Howe, White & Co.

Bark Trait d'Union (of Turk's Island,) Ballow, Progreso 20 ds., with hemp and logwood to Moller & Thebaud—vessel to R. Murray, Jr.

Bark John Griffin, Westberg, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to Francke & Fisher—vessel to Jas. E. Ward & Co.

Brig Louisa Price, (Hay.,) Jackson, Port-au-Prince, via Cardenas 14 ds., with logwood and sugar to R. Murray, Jr.

Brig Isabel, (of Georgetown, P. E. I.,) McLaren, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with molasses to Rubira & Co.—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Brig Alex. Nickels, Rosebrook, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to Fowler & Co.—vessel to Marcus, Hunter & Co.

Brig Favorite, (of New-Haven,) Woodward, Trinidad, P. S., 18 ds., with molasses and cocoa to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Silas N. Martin, (of Castine, Me.,) Brown, Demerara 18 ds., with sugar and 5 passengers to Edwin Rowe—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Rapid (Br.), Dumas, Barbadoes 18 days, with sugar to Spence, Montague & Co.—vessel to master.

Brig Jas. Miller, Thombs, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar and melado to order to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Lily, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Ryan, Little Glace Bay 10 ds., with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job—vessel to C. B. Swain & Son.

Schr. Oliver Schofield, Dissosway, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. Fredk. Fish, (of Boston,) Davis, Cardenas 13 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Oakes Ames, Edwards, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. John R. Halladay, Burr, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Mary M. (of Gloucester), Murray, Baracoa 9 days, with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Enoch Moore, Chambers, Alexandria.

Schr. R. Shaw, Shaw, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. A. W. Morris, Longstreet, Virginia.

Schr. Lavinia, Robinson, Virginia.

Schr. O. P. Binns, Higby, Virginia.

Schr. J. J. Merritt, Curtis, Virginia.

Schr. Ridgewood, Henderson, Georgetown, S. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. S. P. Hall, Shipman, Savannah 10 ds., with yellow pine to Jonathan Beers—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Early Bird, Eldridge, Tampico 27 days, with hides, fustic, &c., to Cunningham & Co.—vessel to J. J. White.

Schr. Elizabeth, Rose, Virginia.

Schr. Success, Endicott, Virginia.

Schr. Victory, Rose, Virginia.

Schr. Carrie Holmes, Lyman, Alexandria, Va.

Schr. J. S. Pharo, Soper, Alexandria, Va.

Schr. Wm. A. Neulsen, Hopper, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. E. J. Hoyt, Crammer, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Marie Reynolds, Houghton, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to order—vessel to Jed. Fryer & Co.

Schr. C. F. Young, (of Portland,) Richardson, Guayanilla, P. R. 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to Gossler & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. B. Woodford, Woodford, Honduras, 7 ds., with fruit to master.

Sch. O. Curtis, Curtis, Virginia.

Schr. M. A. Tyler, Peterson, Alexandria.

Schr. Eurotas, Inman, Virginia.

Schr. Ellie Bodine, Trotter, Virginia.

Schr. Atlantic, (Br.,) Barker, Hantsport, N. S., 7 ds., with plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. E. T. Smith, Baker, New Bedford.

Schr. Elm City, Kelly, New Bedford.

Schr. William Gray, Allen, New-London for Elizabethport.

Schr. Joseph Fitch, Smith, Nantucket, with fish to Wallace & Chapman.

Schr. Ontario, Kenniston, Vinal Haven, with stone.

Schr. Josephine, Saunders, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Thos. Cahill, Hallock, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. N. Jones, Bliven, Machias, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. F. A. Baker, Farrow, Nova Scotia, with fish to D. Haley.

WIND—Sunset, S. W., hazy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Ocean Queen, for Aspinwall; Morro Castle, for Havana; Leo, for Savannah; Benefactor, for Wilmington, N. C.; Wyanoke, for Norfolk, &c.

Also sld. ship Cornelius Grinnell, for London; barks D. McPherson, for Gibraltar; Mary E. Libby, for Havana; Edgar Cecil, for Picton, N. S.; brig Geo. S. Berry, for Darien, Ga.

Spoken, &c.

By bark Ayr, April 8, lat. 56 50, lon. 73 5, passed bark Albert, steering N. W.; May 2, lat. 6 10 E., lon. 31 30 W., schr. Elisabeth, (Ger.,) from Rio Janeiro, for St. John, N. B.; May 3, lat. 4 24 S., lon. 31 9 W., brig Tyro, (Ital.,) from Montevideo, for Bordeaux, 42 ds. out; May 22, lat. 21 35 N., lon. 54 35 W., schr. Elizabeth de Hart, from Halifax, for Barbados; May 26, lat. 25 49 N., lon. 59 42, schr. Queen of the Isles, from St. Christopher, for Goole, 10 ds. out; same time, saw bark Rosalie, steering N. E.; June 6, lat. 34 59, lon. 70 28, passed brig R. Ingmac, bound N.

By steam-ship Thuringia June 2, lat. 48 50, lon. 18 44, passed ship Solidar bound W.; 4th, lat. 48 16, lon. 32 46, bark Howard, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) bound E.; 5th, lat. 46 13, lon. 39 42, steam-ship Main hence for Bremen; 7th, at 10 A. M., the French vessel Neptune, (of Fecamp,) lying at anchor, showing the following Nos. 2,800 or 2,600, M O R V P or M O R U P; at the same time French bark Charles Gustav, lying at anchor.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 10.—Arr. bark Marino, from London.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 10.—Arr. steamer Manhattan, from New-York; brig Charles Wesley, from Belfast, and schr. A. K. Bentley, from New-York. Sld. steamer Georgia, for New-York, and schr. Lucy Hammond, for Jacksonville, and C. E. Herrick, for Musquito.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 10.—Passed in for Baltimore, bark May Queen, from Rio; bark Josephine, from Quanica; bark Capro, from Europe; brig Colorado, from Porto Rico; and brig William McKeen, from Mayaguez. Passed out, bark Clara, for Hamburg. Sailed, bark J. A. Brown, for Boston.

HAVANA, June 10.—The steamer City of Merida, from New-York, arr. here this morning.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 10.—Arr. steam-ships San Salvador and Montgomery, from New-York; Wyoming, from Philadelphia; schr. Emma D. Finney, from Boston.

Cld. steam-ship Virgo, for New-York; schr. Wyoming, for Yarmouth, Me.; bark Holfden, for Plymouth.

VINEYARD HAVEN, June 9.—Arr. brig Caroline E. Kelly, Hoboken, for Boston; schrs Addie M. Chadwick, Cardenas; S. & E. Corson, R. W. Shannon, Juliet, Maggie P. Smith, and Mina A. Pratt, Philadelphia, for Boston; Henry, Elisabethport, for do.; Olive, do., for do.; Bartie Pierce, Huntington, for do.; Eveline, Rondout, for do.; M. W. Griffing, Cromwell A., for do.; American Eagle, Hoboken, for do.; L. M. Sprout, Port Johnson, for do.; Sargent S. Day, Philadelphia, for Portland, leaking badly; will disch. part of her cargo of iron and go on the Marine Railway; Lookout, Baltimore, for Portland; Seguin, Savannah, for Bath; R. Rose, Bridgeport, for Cheverie; White Sea, Vienna, Md., for St. George, Me.; Lyndon, Newburg, for Eastport; Ada L. Allen, Elizabethport, for Newburyport; Persia, Hoboken, for do.; Starlight, do., for Calais; Amelia Corkham, New-Haven, for La Have; L. O. Somers, Elizabethport, for Scituate; Vestra, do., for Salem; Advance, New-York, for Parrsboro; Charlie V. Mayo, do., for Provincetown; Ann Eliza, do., for Bangor; Wm. E. Barnes, Philadelphia, for Saco; J. S. Ivino, do., for East Cambridge; Sidney C. Tyler, do., for Lynn; Watchful, Cold Springs, for Plymouth; Tayphania, Rondout, for Lynn—reports that in the gale of yesterday split jib and anchored under Cuttyhunk; dragged off shore about 10 miles, and was compelled to slip both chains; while beating through Vineyard Sound this morning struck on L'Homme Dieu Shoal, but came off in a few hours leaking about 300 strokes per hour.

Also arr. schr. Unison, Port Johnson, for Portsmouth; reports that she was run into off Eaton's Neck, on Thursday night, by an unknown English brig, and her mainmast-head carried away below the eyes of the rigging, man-rail broken and bulwarks stove.

Also, arr. fishing schrs. Benj. Haskell, of Gloucester, with 120 barrels of Mackerel; Bloomer, of do., with 40 do.; Pathfinder, of do., with 170 do.; Omega, of Cohasset, with 140 do., and Cynosure, of Booth Bay, all inward bound.

Sld. steamers Gracie and Monte Christo; schrs. C. P. Garrish, Nelson Harvey, Pioneer, Sam. Fish, F. A. Pike, Matanzas, Mary J. Adams, Pennsylvania, E. H. Furber, Vashti Sharp, Margaret Reinhart, Moses Williamson, Nathan Clifford, Frank & Emily, Kate E. Rich, G. C. Morris, Nellie S. Jessell, G. Stanchiffe, Jesse Hart 2d, Annie Jones, Hope, Clara, Nathaniel Stevens, Governor Cony, George H. Bent, V. L. Hickman, G. W. Allen, Grace Gridier, Elizabeth Edwards, M. R. Lamson, J. R. Manning, S. H. Sharp, Sidney Price, Annie E. Campbell, Virginia, Caspian, John Balch, Kate Grant, Addie Ryerson, T. S. McClellan, Josiah Whitehouse, Index, Maria Cranmer, L. B. Sargent, Engineer, George & Albert, Caroline Kiengle, Wanponda, H. S. Rowe, F. St. Clair, Edwards, J. M. Broomall, Maryland, Hattie A. Butler, and Helen G. King.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, June 10.—The Cunard line steam-ship Parthia, Capt. Watson, and the Inman line steam-ship City of London, Capt. Eynon, both from New-York May 31, for Liverpool, have arr. here, the former at 9 o'clock last night, and the latter at 5 A. M. to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 10.—The North German Lloyd's steam-ship Main, Capt. Oterendorp, from New-York May 31, for Bremen, arr. here at 10 o'clock this morning.

CARDIFF, June 10.—The steam-ship Pembroke, Capt. Williams, from New-York May 28 arr. here this morning.

BREST, June 10.—The General Transatlantic Company's steam-ship Ville de Paris, Capt. Le Maire, from New-York May 31 arr. here last night.

LIVERPOOL, June 10.—The Allan line steam-ship Scandanavian, Capt. Smith, from Quebec May 30 arr. here to-day.

BALL, BLACK & CO., 565 and 567 Broadway. STORAGE FOR VALUABLES. GOODS SENT FOR AND DELIVERED BY OUR OWN WAGONS.

Smalpage & Son, 41-43 MADDOX STREET, BOND STREET, LONDON, W. ALSO AGENTS FOR THE CUNARD & WHITE STAR LINES.

ALL KINDS OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN COAL. FOR GAS, STEAM, MANUFACTURING, AND HOUSE PURPOSES, for sale by the cargo, at the lowest market prices. GEORGE W. PECK, NO. 36 PINE-ST.

BEEBE RANGE. No. 1, LARGEST SIZE, $65. JANES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Reade-st., New-York.

LADIES' UMBRELLAS, WITH FANCY SILVER HANDLES, SUITABLE FOR WATERING-PLACES, DRIVING, RACES, &c. TIFFANY & CO., Union-square.

SILVER-PLATED WARE. THE MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO. No. 550 Broadway, New-York, MANUFACTURERS OF FINE ELECTRO-PLATED TABLE WARE, SPOONS AND FORKS, OF NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS, TRIPLE PLATED UPON THE PARTS MOST EXPOSED TO WEAR. All goods bearing the trade mark, 1847—ROGERS BROS.—XII. Are plated as above. ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR NEW STYLES OF PORCELAIN-LINED ICE PITCHERS. THE PORCELAIN IS ENAMELED ON HARD METAL, AND CANNOT BE BROKEN OR CRACKED BY ROUGH USAGE. "There are many apparent advantages in these linings besides those already mentioned, such as CLEANLINESS AND FREEDOM FROM ODOR, BUT THE ABSENCE OF ANY INJURIOUS MATERIAL in the construction of this inner chamber SHOULD BE THE FIRST CONSIDERATION IN SELECTING A SAFE ICE PITCHER FOR DAILY USE." S. DANA HAYES, M. D., State Assayer of Massachusetts. Trade Mark FOR Electro Silver-Plate ON White Metal. Trade Mark FOR Electro Silver-Plate ON Nickel Silver. Factories, WEST MERIDEN, Conn.

SPECIAL NOTICE. Parties desiring to have their Houses Decorated or Furnished for next Fall, will find it greatly to their advantage to have same done during the Summer Months. A considerable reduction in price will be made for Furniture and Curtains ordered now for delivery in September and October. B. L. SOLOMON & SONS, Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

DURYEAS' GLEN COVE STARCH DEPOT HAS REMOVED From Nos. 49 and 51 Park-place, To Nos. 29, 31, and 33 Park-place, CORNER OF CHURCH-ST. The *Commercial Advertiser* says that Duryeas' Improved Corn Starch has received the highest indorsement, and is recommended by the medical profession, and their Satin Gloss is in universal use for laundry purposes. The *Graphic* says their Corn Starch and Satin Gloss are so superior that there is a demand throughout the world. The *Brooklyn Union* says that they are the best in the market and almost every housekeeper has tested them. And the *Journal of Commerce* and *World* say the works at Glen Cove have been greatly enlarged to supply the increased demand, and probably they are the largest in the world. For sale by grocers generally.

STARR & MARCUS, No. 22 John-st., (UP-STAIRS.) Offer at retail an unusually rich and attractive stock of Roman Gold, Stone Cameo, Turquoise, and whole Pearl Jewelry, embracing all the newest and choicest productions of the present season.

INDIA CHINA AT 25 PER CENT. BELOW CURRENT PRICES. Nicol, Davidson & Co., No. 686 Broadway, near 4th-st., ARE OPENING A LARGE QUANTITY OF FINE CHINA, IMPORTED BY THEM DIRECT FROM CANTON, WHICH THEY OFFER AT 25 PER CENT. BELOW CURRENT PRICES.

MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SUMMER SUITS. MEN'S SUITS, $12, $16, $17, $18. BOYS' SUITS, $4, $8, $10, $12. J. M. VARIAN & SON, NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY.

Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co., 45 William St. & 239 Broadway.